CYCLES B. S. A., Raleigh, Invicta, Royal, West End, Singer, Special Barton-on-Humber with stamped fittings, all genuine British made from Rs. 171 to Rs. 324-nett, all complete. Full particulars supplied free. WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co, Bombay and Poona.

The Bombay Chronicle

CYCLES B. S. A., Raleigh, Invicta, Royal, West End, Singer, Special Barton-on-Humber with stamped fittings, all genuine British made from Rs. 171 to Rs. 324-nett, all complete. Full particulars supplied free. WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co, Bombay and Poona.

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VOL. X. NO. 129 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, JUNE 2, 1922. TWO ANNAS.

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing MS. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

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The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.,) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

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	Local.	Mofussil.
DAILY EDITION.		
Yearly	Rs. 30	Rs. 35
Half-Yearly ...	,, 16	,, 18
Quarterly	,, 8	,, 9
Monthly	,, 3	,, 3-8
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SUNDAY EDITION.		
Yearly	Rs. 5	Rs. 6

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Those desirous of publishing Advts. in the "Bombay Chronicle" should please take note to send a sufficient sum to cover the charges of the Advt. as no quotation Advt. can be published without payment with order and advertisers should forgive us if they find their instruction not carried out when same is not supported by remittance.

S. K. BANERJEE,
General Manager,
The "Bombay Chronicle."

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1870.

No. 315, Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Petit Library.

Funded Capital, Rs. 2,44,100.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in Management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 20 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

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For details apply for a copy of Rules to—

SAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

SHIPPING

N.Y.K. LINE
NIPPON YUSAN KAISHA.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

Regular Service to Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	Arrive	Depart.
Yebomb Maru	T. Morol	3,938	4th June	19th June
Bombay Maru	S. Yoshimatsu.	4352.	6th June	21st ,,
Wakasa Maru.*	C. Shirai.	6074.	27th ,,	17th June
Akita Maru	Y. Kotoriye	3817.	12th June	10th June
Kamakura Maru.	Y. Okuno.	5829.	17th June	2nd July
Takaoka Maru.	B. Takiguchi.	7047.	26th June	11th July
Ceylon Maru	B. Matsukura	4905	12th July	27th July
Tamba Maru	N. Wada	5845	26th July	10th Aug.
Awa Maru	Y. Nerei	6037	10th	25th Aug.

All steamers, equipped with every comfort, are fitted with electric lights and fans in every cabin free of charge ,and wireless telegraphy. A qualified Surgeon and specially trained Chefs carried.

For particulars, apply to—
K. AKIYAMA,
Manager.

Telephone No. 275.
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
Companies Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE
P. & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING [illegible] MARSEILLES.
[illegible] in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.
3rd June	CHINA	7,972
10th ,,	MADURA*	8,975
17th ,,	CALEDONIA	7,622
24th ,,	KHYBER	7,941
1st July	MACEDONIA	11,089
8th ,,	MALWA	10,941
15th ,,	MANTLA	10,902
22nd ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,480
29th ,,	CALEDONIA	7,642
5th August	NARKUNDA†	16,118
12th ,,	NIVASA	9,071
19th ,,	KASHGAR	8,840
26th ,,	CHINA	7,952

*Terminates voyage at plymouth.
†Through steamer from China.
‡Terminates voyage at Marseilles.
* NALDERA
MALWA Through steamer from Australia
NARKUNDA:
The P. & O. Marseilles Special Train leaves Marseilles for London, via Boulogne shortly after the mail steamer's arrival.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH.

1st. June	MANELA	8,303
27th July	MANDALA*	8,296

SAILINGS TO STRAITS AND CHINA

About 10th June	SOUDAN	6,696
29th ,,	SARDINIA	6,684

SAILING TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

2nd Jun.	NARKUNDA	16,113
30th ,,	MOREA	10,911
20th Jun.	NALDERA	15,825

SAILING TO AFRICA KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date About	Steamers	Destination.
1st June	TAROBA ...	E. & S. Africa. 2 p m.
1st June	BAMORA ...	Karachi and P.G. 11 a.m
2nd June	LUNGA ...	Karachi direct 9 a.m.
2nd June	VARELA ...	Busrah direct 11-45 a m.
12th June	LHASA ...	Karachi direct.

Terms and Rates of Freights and passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE and Co.;
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box. 122.

NOTICE.

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Terms, Rate of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
18, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 189.
Telegrams No. 1288.

BANKING

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.
BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE: BANK STREET.
SUB-BRANCHES.
BYCULLA—Opposite Parsi Statue.
MANDVI—Abdul Rehman Street.
SANDHURST ROAD—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.
SAVINGS BANK.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to any one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed to the rate of four per cent per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.
Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application at the Bank.
A. W. MARSHALL,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.

THE BANCO NACIONAL ULTRAMARINO.
(NATIONAL OVERSEAS BANK.)
ESTABLISHED 1864.
Authorised Capital Esc. ... 48,000,000 $ 00— £10,958,904
Paid up Capital ... 24,000,000 $ 00— £ 5,338,104
Reserve Fund ... 24,000,000 $ 00— £25,527,199
(At Par of Exchange.)
HEAD OFFICE: LISBON.
STATE BANK OF PORTUGUESE COLONIES.
BOMBAY OFFICE: Great Western Building. Apollo Street.
BRANCHES:
LONDON: 27b, Throgmorton Street. NEW YORK: 91, Liberty Street.
PARIS: 8, Rue de Helder.
BRAZIL:—Rio de Janeiro, Campos, S. Paulo, Santos, Bahia, Fernambucco, Parahyba Do Norte Para, Manaos.
PORTUGAL:—Aveiro, Beja, Braganca, Castello Branco, Coimbra, Covilha, Evora, Faro, Figueira, da Foz, Guarda, Guimaraes, Leiria, Olhao, Portalegre, Potimao, Porto, Santarem, Setubal, Mirou.
ADJACENT ISLANDS:—Funchal (Madeira), Ponta Delgada, (S. Miguel Acores), Angra do Heroismo (Acores).
WEST AFRICA:—S. Vicente and S. Tiago (Cape Vert) Bissau and Bolama (Guines), Kinshassa (Belgian Congo), S. Thome, Principe, Cabinda, Loanda, Malango, Novo Redondo, Lobito, Benguela, Belmonte (Bihe), Mossamedes, Lubango.
EAST AFRICA:—Lourenco Marques, Inhambane, Beira, Chinde, Tete, Quelimane, Mocambique, Ibo.
INDIA:—Mormugao and Nova-Goa.
CHINA:—Macau. TIMOR:—Dili.
Every description of EXCHANGE and BANKING business transacted.
E. de MEDEIROS,
Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL $20,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND ... £ 4,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND ... $25,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS $20,000,000
HEAD OFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON, OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch Street, E. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE.
40, Churchgate Street.
OTHER BRANCHES:

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Foochow	New York	Twingtao
Hankow	Penang	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yokohama
Hongkew	Rangoon	Yloilo
Ipoh		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balnces of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS, PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.
GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.
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THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII OF 1882.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS BOMBAY.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... ,, 1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... ,, 72,50,000
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balance from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No. interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
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Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at the rates of interest which can be ascertianed on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.
A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

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THE ASIAN COMMERCIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
INDIAN CONCERN WITH INDIAN CAPITAL.
ATTRACTIVE PLANS.
TABLE A-I A SPECIALITY.
Speedy settlement of claims.
WANTED AGENTS,
For particulars apply to:—
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16, Apollo Street, Fort,
BOMBAY.

ALL INDIA UNITED INSURANCE CO., LTD.
(Established 1906).
FIRE.
Lowest possible rates, prompt settlement of losses.
MARINE.
Liberal and quick payment of claims.
LIFE.
Complete protection in Emergency.
Please apply to:—
R. AGASKAR & CO.,
Chief Agents.
29, Dadoo Building.
Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 5138.
Telegraphic Address:—SUJJANGUD.

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
TOTAL FUNDS ... ... Rs. 1,76,00,000
LOW PREMIUMS
LIBERAL CONDITIONS
WORLD-WIDE POLICIES
Prospectus and all information may be obtained from Head Office, BOMBAY.
ALLUM BHARUCHA & CO.
Manager

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.
120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
NOTICE.
Our usual weekly sale of horses and carriages will not take place on Saturday, the 3rd instant being a public holiday.
On MONDAY, the 5th day of June, 1922, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Ridge Road Malabar hill, very valuable and handsome made to order by Roberts and Dewji Canji household furniture, very rich glass, crockery and platedware sliding dining table, arm and without arm chairs, hanging and table lamps, large size miror back side board, rockery, stands, writing table glass door book cases, rich carpets, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, fancy carpets fancy Cabinets, table ornaments, one sweet cottage piano combined with pianola, one Cow and Calf, rich garden pots, dressing chival glasses, mirror almyrahs ,cloth and gown presses, dressing and wash hand tables, single and double bedsteads, carved sofas, easy chairs, reclining soafs, hat stands aluminium utensils, etc., etc. The property of Mr. Hallman Commissioner of Police.
Catalogues will be published and the property on view.
On TUESDAY, the 6th day of June, 1922, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 9, Queen's Road, Fort, opposite the Church Gate Station, valuable and handsome made to order household furniture, rich glass and crockery ware, very rich platedware aliding dining table, arm and without arm chairs, mirror sideboard, rich carpets, electric table and hall lamps, drawing room Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs mirror back fancy cabinets, table ornaments, Dresden, Parisian and terracotta figures, revolving top writing tables, glass door book cases, silver cabinets one sweet tone piano by Schiedmayer suitable for Indian climate, marble pillars and figures, single and double bedsteads, mirror almyrahs, dressing and wash hand tables, dressing cheet of drawers marble and English enamelled bath tubs, English ice boxes with refrigerator, meatsafes, aluminium utensils, etc. etc.
The property of Lt.-Col. J. Farquhar and others.
Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.
AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT PROCTOR STREET.
Under instructions from Messrs. TYRABJI DAYABHOY and Co., Attorneys for Messrs. Tejpal Nursy, Pragji Dayal Homani Tulsidas Mohanji and Purshotum Arjun the executors of the Will of Arjun Khimji—deceased and on account and risk of the mortgagers Byramshaw Hormosji Rao and Framroz Jehangirji Roga in pursuance of the power of sale contained in the indenture of mortgage dated the 23rd day of March. 1920, Messrs BENNETT and Co., will on FRIDAY, the 2nd June 1922, sell by Public Auction, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises the following:—All that piece or parcel formerly of Foras land or ground but since reticemed with the message tenements and a stable standing thereon situate at Proctor Street without the Fort containing by admeasurement about 658 yards registered in the books of Collector under New Survey No. 2/7354 and bounded as follows:—On the East by the property of Haji Esmail Hossain on the East and South by a private passage and on the North by property of Framji Bhikaji Motiwala and which premises are assessed under D Ward No. 2615 (6) and Street No. 60 Proctor Street and are now in the occupation of Nuserwanji D. Bharda and his tenants.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Tyabji Dayabhoy and Co., Solicitors, Esplande Road or to the undersigned.
BONA FIDE SALE.
AUCTION SALE of Very Valuable Old Blackwood Furniture, French and English Artistic and Decorative Furniture, Large Oil Paintings and Water Colours by Well-known Artists.
Under instructions from Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, Attorneys for Mr. D. L. Vaidya, Receiver appointed in Suit No. 4834 of 1921, Maganlal Lowji vs. P. S. Mehenti, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on SUNDAY, the 11th June, sell by Public Auction at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at "Cassinath House", Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, a very valuable and rare old collection of old china, sang-debuf, old bronze and brassware, French and English artistic decorative furniture, large and rare old oil paintings by eminent artists, very rich silk tapestry lined drawing room sofas, suit and easy chairs, rich Persian carpets, dining and bedroom rich furniture by Roberts and Wimbridge, rich oil paintings by well-known artists, one iron safe by Godrej, marble top tables and teapoys, etc., etc.
One 15-20 H.P. five seater Hupmobile Motor Car in good order.
Property are on view and catalogues are published.
BENNETT & CO.,
Bombay, 2nd June, 1922.

MEHTA & CO.
Auctioneers.
On Government and G. I. P. Railway List.
BONA-FIDE SALE.
AUCTION SALE OF TWO LARGE SAFES BY CHUBBS.
On TUESDAY, the 6th June, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, at 23, Medows Street, Fort, two large sized Fire and Burglar Resisting Safes by Chubbs ,fit for banks and jewellers), viz:—
1 safe size 42 by 30 by 28.
1 safe size 36 by 26 by 26.
MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 2nd June, 1922.

NUSSERWANJI SORABJI & CO
AUCTION SALE.
SALE OF BIG LOTS of old wood, old copper, brass, zinc, lead, plate iron, angle iron scrap iron old furniture, table, chairs, cupboards, etc., old and new canvas, rubber, blankets, old clothes, old and new manilla ropes of various sizes, iron chain, life belts, electric wire, electric blowers, boilers, boats, roller machine complete, etc., too numerous to mention.
Under kind instructions from the Director Royal Indian Marine Bombay, Messrs. NUSSERWANJI SORABJI & Co., will sell by public auction on MONDAY., 12th June, 1922, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) and the following days as may be necessary in the compound of Govt. Dockyard, Fort, Bombay.
Sale will be subject to the approval of the D. R. I. M. Purchasers will have to pay 50 per cent.; as deposit immediately when the lot is knocked down to him and remove such lot within fifteen days. In cases of default the lot will be re-sold without giving any notice at the risk of purchaser if so occasioned
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned and the same will be declared at the time of sale.
NUSSERWANJI SORABJI & CO.,
Govt. Auctioneers,
No. 71, Frere Road, Moghul House, Fort. Bombay.
No. 94, Main Street, Camp, Poona.
C1231S

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6/7 Clive St, Calcutta.
THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO. LTD.
MARTIN & CO.
Managing Agents.
BRANCHES Bombay, Madras, Hyderabad Dn. Rangoon, Lucknow, Karachi & Gauhati
Incorporated in India 1907.
INSURE UNDER AN ENDOWMENT POLICY.
The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums—
The Company pays you on maturity or your heir if death occurs earlier.
NO VEXATIOUS CONDITIONS—A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENT.
For all particulars and forms apply to
BHUGWANDAS NIRMALDAS, Branch Secretary, Bunder Road, Karachi
C. N. MADHAVA ROW, Acting Branch Secretary, Lipton's Building 33, Apollo Street, BOMBAY.
M. S. HOOSAIN, Branch Secretary Residency Main Road. Hydrabad (Deccan.)
W. ST. JOHN CHURCH, Resident Manager. Calcutta
WANTED ACTIVE AND INFLUENTIAL AGENTS.

Unique Assurance Co., Ltd
Head Office: 2 & 3, Lall Bazar Street, CALCUTTA.
In the last Quinquennial Report the Actuary remarks:—
"The Policy contracts are fully secured."
Wanted Agents on commission and salary on guaranteed business.
For other particulars, please apply to our special Representative, G. K. SUBBIAH, Esq, Room No. 10, Block 36, Madraswalla Buildings, Polhawadi, Parel, Bombay, or
THE EASTERN AGENCY Co., Ltd.
MANAGING AGENTS.
2 & 3 Lall Bazar Street, CALCUTTA.

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS,
No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 521.
WEEKLY SALE.
HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE, CHESTERFIELD SOFAS, SAFES, ETC., ETC.
Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 5th day of June, 1922, at 2-30 p.m. at their rooms No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—
Household and office furniture, such as drawing room sofas, chairs, arm and armless chairs, mirror door cabinets, writing tables, teapoys, sideboard, cupboards, bookstands, Chesterfield sofas, safes, etc., etc.
Leather cases for gun.
By the order of G. G. Nadkarni, Esq., Acting Official Assignee of Bombay and the Assignee of the estate and effects of the following Insolvents:—
(1) Re. Estate of Mahomed Tyab Memon and others traded as Tyab Haji and Sons (Insolvents):—
One big Godrez safe on stand, mehta boxes, mattresses, pillows, etc., etc.
By the order of the Postmaster-General of Bombay:—
Dead articles from the Dead Letter Office such as clothes, books, boots, provisions, sundry samples, metal watches, etc., etc.
Property of one European gentleman:—
Household furniture, glassware, Chesterfield suits, cabinets, sideboards, etc., etc.
CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 2nd June, 1922

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.
BANKERS.
NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPIJ.
Incorporated in Holland.
Established by Royal Charter 1824.
CAPITAL PAID-UP F. 80,000,000 £6,666,666
RESERVE FUND ... F. 54,139,249 £4,928,270
HEAD OFFICE AT AMSTERDAM (Holland).
Agencies at ROTTERDAM and THE HAGUE.
Head Agency at BATAVIA.
BRANCHES:

DUTCH EAST INDIES:	
Bandjermasin,	Pekalongan,
Bandoeng,	Pontianak
Cheribon,	Semarang
Djember,	Soeraballa
Djocja,	Solo
Kota Radja,	Tebing Tinggi
Langsa	(Delhi)
Macassar	Tegal
Medan	Telok Betong
Padang	Tjilatiap
Palembang	Welteverden.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—Singapore, Penang.
BRITISH INDIA.—Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon.
JAPAN.—Kobe.
CHINA.—Shanghai, Hongkong.
LONDON BANKERS.—National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest showed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance up to Rs. 1,00,000. If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies, the principal Continental places, South Africa, America and Australia.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Bombay Office:—Hornby House, Hornby Road.
L. J. B. VAN LEEUWEN.
Actg. Agents.

REPLIES TO BOX NOS.

REMEMBER

No more ½ anna Stamps
Replies to Box numbers bearing Insufficient Postage will henceforth be Refused.
The Correct Postage will be—

For a letter not exceeding two and a half tolahs ..... One anna.

For every additional two and a half tolahs or parts thereof ..... One anna.

Post card ..... Half anna.

SITUATION VACANT.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—Smart and energetic CANVASSERS and TRAVELLING AGENTS throughout India to sell our mild and fragrant high class SWADESHI cigarettes. Terms most liberal. Apply personally THE BOMBAY TOBACCO CO., 14, Hill Road, Bandra. Also wanted DISTRICT and PROVINCIAL AGENTS.
A R3807

BROMIDE PRINTER, enlarger and dark-room operator wanted. BACKHOUSE & CO., Photographer, Poona.
A R3882

WANTED some good and expert LINOTYPE OPERATORS, good pay for really good men. Apply to Box No. 888, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED—A SHORTHAND TYPIST, knowing office routine, correspondence and experience in filing records. Apply stating salary expected to Box No. 8111, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R3886

WANTED—MATRIC CLERKS, well up in office work, knowledge of Gujarati essential. Apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 8115, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 13229

WANTED.—PORTRAIT ARTISTS, Mythological design Painters, Modeling in Clay Plaster worker, Actors and Actresses. Apply personally between 12 to 2 p.m. RUP FILM STUDIO, near Vageshwari Temple, Parel, (Bombay.)
A R3778

WANTED.—SECRETARY for Mofussil Mills, well experienced in internal and office management. Only thoroughly experienced man apply good salary paid. Apply Box No. 8111, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A C13212

WANTED—A LADY DOCTOR for Lakhmidas Tekchand Female Dispensary, Tatta. Pay according to qualifications. Apply with testimonials to undersigned before 15th June, 1922 HARCHANDRAI TAHILRAM, President, Tatta Municipality.
A C13148

WANTED—An experienced man to take charge of DIE STAMPING, ENGRAVING, COPPER PRESS and LETTER PRESS DEPARTMENT, one used to putting orders and seeing the work through, excellent salary to the right man. Apply ARMY & NAVY STORES.
A C13235

WANTED—A Gujarati-knowing GRADUATE in Sanskrit (Honours-man preferred) as a teacher. Pay per mensem Rs. 50 with Rs. 10 allowance. Apply to the LADY SUPERINTENDENT, Chanda Ramji Girls' High School, Girgaon Back Road, Bombay.
C13225

WANTED—For D. J. Sind College, Karachi, a DEMONSTRATOR in Botany and Geology on probation for one year from June 20th. Pay Rs. 140 per mensem with Provident Fund benefits and future prospects. Apply immediately to S. C. SHAHANI, Principal, D. J. Sind College, Karachi.
A R13208

EUROPEAN MERCHANT FIRM requires for their metals business services, experienced Indian Banian or broker, who will guarantee business he introduces cash security Rs 50,000 required. Apply Box No. 8116, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R13221

WANTED—Five LOCO ENGINE DRIVERS (INDIANS) for the Tanganyika Railways on two years' agreement, commencing salary Rs. 130 p. m. Only men possessing efficiency certificates from any Indian Railways should apply with copies of testimonials to Messrs. COWASJEE DINSHAW & BROS., 131, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
A R3884

SALARY Rs. 100—230 IN 30 DAYS.—We can secure these salaries for YOU. We have done this for others. Learn an absolutely NEW SHORTHAND in 30 days BY POST. Easiest, simplest and highest speed system in the world. 2 days FREE TRIAL No money unless you are fully satisfied. Enclose 2 annas stamp. RAWAID SCHOOL OF BUSINESS, Rawalpindi (Punjab).

WANTED—LADY DOCTORS, CANVASSERS, DRAFTSMEN, OIL ENGINE DRIVERS, BILL COLLECTOR, CORRESPONDENCE CLERK, LADY CLERKS, MECHANICAL ENGINEERS; ELECTRICAL FITTER; MISTRI; TEACHERS, LADY TEACHERS, for Bombay and up-country. Apply to Box No. 8125, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R3303

SITUATIONS WANTED.

GRADUATE well-experienced in business correspondence, typing, etc., desires some responsible post. Also undertakes spare time work, tuitions. Apply Box No. 8114, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R3895

WANTED—SITUATION of a manager or a State or big estate or suitable post by a pensioner Tehsildar-Brahmin, 52, healthy. Passed in Rawatwai and Malgnzari Revenue Laws. Judicial, revenue, executive and secretariat experience. Good testimonials to Box No 8120, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R3896

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

ON Hornby Rd., DECENT ROOMS for offices, doctor's chamber, electrician, godown, etc. Rent Rs. 50 and Rs. 70 each. Apply the FORT CASH CHEMISTS, Opp. Empire Cinema.
C R3894

STABLES TO LET—To let Stables for hack victorias at Mazagon Love Lane, Mount Road. Apply to VIJPAR BHOJEE on the premises.
C R3867

GROUND FLOOR OFFICE BLOCKS TO BE LET in AMARCHAND BUILDING on BALLARD ROAD immediate possession, most suitable for Shipping Companies' Offices, Shops, or Show Rooms also offices on first floor; all blocks FACING SEA. Situated near Alexandra Dock Mole Station. For particulars please apply to the MANAGER on the premises between 12-30 and 1-30 p.m. and 5 and 6 p.m or on writing to the owner at the undermentioned address AMRATLAL AMARCHAND. 208-14 Kazi Syed Street, Bombay.
C R3483

FOR immediate occupation good ventilated blocks, flats, rooms and shops with electric lights water taps and gas stoves at Suparibag, Parel Road, opposite G. I. P. Railway Workshops specially for Parsees and Hindus gentlemen. Rent reasonble. See personally Mr. D. C. KOHLY, Contractor, Hasham Terrace between 8 to 11 a.m. and 5 to 7 p.m.
C R3870

OFFICES TO LET, IN BALLARD ESTATE, FORT.—Offices TO BE LET immediately in AMRUT BUILDING, situated on DOUGALL ROAD opposite Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.'s Offices, near New CUSTOM HOUSE BLOCKS, measuring from 696 sq. ft. to 1,400 sq. ft. large if required) at a monthly rent from Rs. 185 to Rs. 496, on Ground First, Second and Third Floors. For particulars and inspection apply personally to THE AMNAGER, on the Premises between 13-30 and 1-30 p.m. and 5 and 6 p.m. or in writing to the owner at the undermentioned address: AMARTLAL AMARCHAND, 208-10, Kazi Syed Street, Bombay No. 2.
C R9483

BOARD & APARTMENTS.

LARGE FURNISHED ROOM and BATHROOM for paying guests from 1st June, suit married couple or 2 bachelors. Apply Mrs. HARDINGE, 3, Plain Street, Bangalore.
E R3907

FLOWERS, SEEDS Etc.

WANTED TO SELL—TEN SORTS Flower or Vegetable Seeds for Hot and Rainy Season, Re. 1. Biggest New Zealand Papaya Seeds Re. 1 pkt. Apply Box No. 19,000. Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
(F)

FOR SALE—BEAUTIFUL PALMS, CROtons, caladiums, cactus, coleus or ferns, Rs. 5 dozen. Apply Box No. 10002 Advt Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
(F)

FRESH FLOWER AND VEGETABLE seeds from best English firms also fruit grafts plants, etc., Price list on application. Apply Box No. 10095, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
(F)

WANTED TO SELL—FRESH AND REAL "Ceylon" papaya seed, of Boatanic Gardens peradentya. Price 100 seeds, Re. 1 Hints on papaya cultivation, anna 1 Apply Box No. 10,001, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle".
(F)

WANTED TO SELL—MAMMOTH ZINnia, Balsam, Torenia and Cosmos seeds As. 4 pkt. each. Plants of dwarf Chinese Poinsettias, miniature scarlet flowers all year round. Rs. 2-8 dozen. Apply Box No. 10,000 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle".
(F)

WANTED TO SELL—BEAUTIFUL ASsorted Palms Rs. 5 dozen. Loveliest dwarf Cannas, evergreen Creepers and Thuja Orientalis (a beautiful conifer) Re. 2-8 dozen each. Apply Box No. 10,000 Advt. Dept "Bombay Chronicle."
(F)

SIKKIM ORCHIDS—SIX SORTS SELECTed Dendrobiums, Re 6: 12 choicest orchids, each different, Rs. 9: Foliage Begonias, large spotted and striped leaves mixed varieties, just starting, Rs. 4 dozen; Poppy-flowered Anemones mixed, Re. 2-8 dozen. Catalogues free. Apply Box No. 10,003, Advt. Dept "Bombay Chronicle."
(F)

WANTED TO SELL— PRIZE BALSAMS and Zinnias, fresh, in 25 splendid new kinds, 10 pkts., different, Rs. 6: 25 pkts. Rs. 10: sweetest Sonthali vegetable seeds for immediate sowing, 10 pkts, Re. 1. 50 pkts., Rs. 4. Apply Box No. 10,001, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
(F)

SUTTONS SEEDS FOR IMMEDIATE Sowing, Collection of Flower Seeds No. 1 (12 vars.) Rs. 3-8. No. 2 (18 vars) Re. 6 No. 3 (26 vars) Rs. 9. No. 4 (32 vars.) Rs. 12 and No. 5 (40 vars.) Rs. 15. Also all kinds of Flower and Vegetable Seeds in separate packets in stock. Address. Apply Box No. 10,006, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
(F)

1922 "AMERICAN GRASS SEEDS"—Doob Grass, Re. 5; Landreth's American Ornamental grasses 1922 novelty, Rs. 5; Landreths' "Never Die" lawn-grass, Rs. 3, Prices per pound. Apply Box No. 1007, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
(F)

FINEST DESSERT MANGOES OF DACCA MURSHIDABAD AND MALDAH.

GUARANTEED TRUE-TO-NAME, STRONG WEATHER-proof two-year-old seasoned grafts. If you want to enjoy the finest fruits of the late Nawabs, do not miss this opportunity of securing grafts for your home garden. Varieties:—(1). "AMINA" (Dacca); (2). BEGUM KHAS" (Murshidabad); (3) "BEGUM PASIND" (Murshidabad); (4) "DILPASAND" (Dacca); (5). "FUZLI BIBI" (Maldah), the genuine mammoth-fruited luscious fruit from the late Fuzli Bibi's original trees. (6). "JAGATRA MANI" (Dacca); (7). "KO-HI-NOOR" (Murshidabad); (8). "MALDAH KHAS" (Maldah); (9) "MOHUNBHOG" (Maldah); (10). "NAWAB PASIND" (Murshidabad); (11). "SABZA" (Dacca), the genuine rose-scented connoisseur's fruit, being the favourite dessert kind of the aristocratic family of the Nawabs of Dacca; (12). "SUKHTARA" (Dacca). Price all varieties, Rs. 2-8 per graft (retail); Rs. 24 per dozen grafts.

MANGOES OF PORTUGUESE ORIGIN.

The Portugese owing to long residence in this district either raised or introduced from Portuguese—India the following splendid varieties, which are all first-class dessert mangoes:—(I) "ALFONSO", long-keeping; (II) "ANTONIO", best for preserves. (III). "CRAVEZ-GOA", finest for dessert; (IV). "FERNANDINA", best for pickles; (V). "FREDERICO", unrivalled for market; (VI). "PETER PASIND", true guavascented. Price, Rs 3-8 each graft; Rs. 36 per dozen grafts.

Apply, SUPERINTENDENT, ISLAMIA BUTT GARDENS, Garpara P. O., via Manikganj, District Dacca.
C12967

FLOWERS, SEEDS Etc.

1922 "JAPANESE LILY BULBS"—Flowers white, red, yellow and violet, 10 in. by 12 in. across, guaranteed germination, Rs. 5 per dozen: twenty-five bulbs, Rs. 8: ever-blooming dwarf cannabulbs. Re. 1 per dozen. Apply, Box No. 10007, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle".
(F)

1922 "LANDRETHS' ZINNIAS," GIANT flowering Dwarf mixed, As. 12: balsams, camellia-flowered, Perfection, As. 12: rose double-flowered mixed, As. 12: Sunflower, yellow globulous double-flowered As. 12, etc., etc., in original flat pictorial packets just arrived. Apply Box No. 10007, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
(F)

1921-22 "ENGLISH ROSE-GRAFTS"—Two years old, ever blooming types, varieties always in bloom, different colours labelled. Rs. 3: new Hollond Roses, deep red varieties, Re. 1. Prices per dozen. Apply Box No. 10007, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
(F)

1922 "AMERICAN CLIMBING ROSEGrafts"—For arches, pillars, trellises and walls, etc., etc., scented varieties with beautiful flowers in large clusters of all colours, making a grand sight, Rs. 6 per dozen grafts labelled. Apply Box No. 10007 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
(F)

MOTOR & ACCESSORIES

MOTOR CAR.

5 SEATER HUPMOBILE, at Poona, in tip-top condition. Carefully kept up. Rs. 5,500. Immediate delivery. Apply Box No. 8117, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
JA 13225

OVERLAND.

4 SEATER. FOR SALE—A sound car. Carefully run under owner's supervision. A bargain for those who want to secure a car at reasonable price during the Poona season. Apply Box No. 8118, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
J A RI3226

WANTED MOTORISTS TO KNOW that the Fateh Cycle and Motor Co., Opera House Tram Terminus, are in a way cheapest and best motor accessories house in the city.
JA 13124

MACHINERY, TOOLS, Etc.

FOR SALE—PRINTING MACHINE—Babcock Quad Demy, Double-feeder, speed 1,200 each side, in working order, very little used. Will suit a job press or district paper having a very large circulation. Must clear to make room for new plants and machinery—going cheap. Run by electricity. No brokers. Apply Box No. 400, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
K

FOR SALE.—DYEING and BLEACHING complete PLANT in working order. Apply to Box No. 8126, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
K R3909

WANTED.—LANCASHIRE BOILERS for a Mill, new or Secondhand in perfect working order 30' by 7½' by 100 lbs. working pressure. Apply stating least price F. O. R. Bombay with full particulars and detailed specifications to Box No. 8072, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
K C13106

FOR SALE.—One latest type DYEING AND BLEACHING PLANT, complete. Capable of treating five tons of cloth per day. Apply for particulars and price to Madhubhai Mills Ahmedabad.
K C13127

FOR SALE—MARELLI, 3 B.H.P., 230/400 Volts. A. C. Pumping Sets, Brand new. Each complete Rs. 1,800, only three remain unsold. Please write for further particulars THE INVICTA ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT CO., 90 Homji Street, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.
K

EDUCATIONAL.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE.—New students enrolled daily for vacation classes. Apply immediately GREAT WESTERN BUILDING, Apollo Street.
M R3837

LEARN ACCOUNTANCY by Post. Fees moderate. Apply PROSPECTUS C. C. EDUCATION, Post Junnar (Poona).
M R3828

SHORTHAND, TYPEWRITING, Accounts with other Commercial, Industrial and Scholastic Subjects by POST or Personal Tuition. Easy payment system of Fees. Courses guaranteed: Simplest, Easiest, and Best, of a month and less. Highly spoken of by the Civil and Military, Sardars, Merchants, and others. Apply: PRINCIPAL, "INDUSTRY and SCIENCE", College, 120, B. C. Belgaum.
M R13135

THE RAJARAM COLLEGE, KOLHAPUR.—Will be RE-OPENED on the 20th of June, 1922, as usual. New classes for B.A. (Honours in English, Sanskrit, Mathematics, History and Economics and Moral Philosophy) will be started, efficient staff. Separate lodges for Marathas Lingayets, Jains, Saraswats Prabhus, Daivadnyas and Namdevas; etc. Many scholarships for deserving Jain and Maratha students. Free accommodation. Light and furniture to the Boarders, climate healthy, living cheaper and fees lower. Ask for prospectus and apply for admission. BAL KRISHNA, M.A., Ph.D., Principal.
M R13207

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

FOR SALE—A large stock of WATERPROOF CAPES with hoods. DURABLE AND SMART. The ideal water-proof for Motor Drivers, Cycle Boys and Office Peons QUALITY and DURABILITY. Not obtainable anywhere East or West for the price Re. 10 each. Apply to BREWIN BROS., 2nd Floor, York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
N F

FINANCIAL.

WANTED.—FINANCE from Five to Ten of Thousands of Rupees for a Profitble running business as loan with good securities. Apply to Box No. 8109, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
R R3877

WANTED TO ADVANCE—Money on mortgage of Properties, Jewellery and also on other securities. Apply to Box No. 8127, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
R R3909A

WANTED by large well-known firm of Engineering PARTNER to invest one lac well-established business, good prospect, excellent opportunity. Apply Box No. 8122, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R 3903

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

11 LBS. Pl. BEST "A-1" WALNUTS, Rs. 5-8; 5 lbs. almonds, sultanas, Lotus honey Rs. 7-8 each. Unstoned apricots, currants, Rs. 5-8; Raisins, Rs. 6, 5 lbs. each. Satisfaction guaranteed. Charges including. FRUIT SPECIALIST, Kashmir.
R12997

KASHMIR GOODS.

DONEGAL TWEED Rs. 12 per suit length (7¼ yards by 24"). Hand picked fresh saffron Rs. 3 per tola. Hive collected lotus honey Re. 1 per tola. Ladies silk embroidered leather handbag Rs. 3-3-0 each. Gilgit boots for hill use Rs. 12-8-0 and Chapli (Sandals) with leather socks Rs. 6 per pair. We supp everything of Kashmir at Competitive prices. KASHMIR SUPPLIES SYNDICATE, Srinagar, (Kashmir).
T R3897

PUBLIC NOTICES

PRINTING MACHINE.

PAYNE'S WHARFDALE.

QUAD DEMY—Flat bed, Single-feeder, perfect running order, may be seen working at any time on request. Owing to want of room for new machines must clear at sacrifice. All accessories complete. Electrical attachment and motor attached. Apply Box No. 300, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

TO BE LET.

TO LET—New up-to-date BUILDINGS with electric lift, at Rampart Row, Fort, from 1st June, 1922, suitable for Banks, shops, Show Rooms and Offices. Apply to HAJI SULTANALI SHUSHTARY & CO., 18, Rampart Row, Fort.
R3872

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, the 3rd proximo that day being a Public Holiday (King's Birthday) under the Negotiable Instruments Act 1881.

A. W. MARSHALL,
Offg. Secy. & Treasurer.
Bombay, 26th May, 1922. C13195

AMENDMENT.

REFERENCE advertisement appeared in this paper recently offering a list of various stores for sale, item 10 "Oil Lubricating Vacuum "E" for Motor cycles gallons 728" should be read as "Oil Lubricating gallons 728".

(Sd.) W. E. McNAMARA, Captain.
for O. C. Detachment "A" Supply Depot Company, Bombay.
C13227

FOR SALE.

OFFERS which will be subject to acceptance by the Director of Ordnance Factories, will be received by the Superintendent, Ammunition Factory, Kirkee, for a quantity of miscellaneous machinery consisting of hand lever presses bulleting indenting; rearcring, piercing, stamping, stitching, drumming, rotary annealing and trimming machines.

The above can be seen, by appointment only, on Tuesdays and Thurdays on application to:—

THE SUPERINTENDENT,
Ammunition Factory, Kirkee.
C13231

BRITISH INDIA GENERAL INSURANCE CO. LTD.
(Incorporated in India.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at the Registered Offices, No. 27, Military Square Lane, Fort, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, 7th June 1922, at 3 o'clock p.m. (S.T.) for transacting the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report, the audited Revenue Accounts and the Balance Sheet of the Company for the year ending 31st December 1921.
2. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.
3. To transact such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS are CLOSED from 31st May to 14th June, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
GEO. BROWN,
General Manager.
C13229

NOTICE.

THAT a man named REWARMULL has taken away the G. C. notes worth Rs. 5,700 of the undersigned and started from Agra on 22nd May, 1922 by 6-30 p.m. train which leaves Agra Fort for Bayana and absconded.

Out of these notes there were sixty-five notes of one hundred each and four of fifty each. All these notes bear the double seal of D. P. Agarwala on their back and the number of 45 notes of one hundred each which is known to us is as follows:—

G. C. of Karachi circle.

2 Nos. from 63851 to 63875 and from 63881 to 63900.

Any first man giving trace of the said notes which may lead to the recovery of the notes by the undersigned will get a reward of Rs. 335 at 5 per cent.

DURGAPERSHAD & BROS.,
Phulatti Bazar, AGRA.
C13209

FOR SALE.

PRINTING MACHINE.

BABCOCK QUAD DEMY—Double-feeder, speed 1,200 each side, in working order, very little used. Will suit a job press or district paper having a very large circulation. Must clear to make room for new plants and machinery—going cheap. Run by electricity. No brokers. Apply Box No. 400, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

PUBLIC NOTICES

THE DWARKA CEMENT CO. LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at its Registered Office at No. 2, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay, on FRIDAY, the 9th June, 1922, at 1 p.m. (S. T.) when the Resolutions passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on 22nd May, 1922, will be submitted for confirmation as Special Resolutions.

By order of the Board,
PURSHOTAM VITHALDAS & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 26th May, 1922. R3901

THE BOMBAY CENTRAL COOPERATIVE BANK LTD. BOMBAY

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ELEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Bank will be held at the Registered Office of the Bank, in Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, on FRIDAY, the 16th June, 1922, at 2-0 p.m. (S.T.) to transact the following business:—

1. To adopt the report of the Directors and the Audited Statement of Accounts of the Bank for the year ending 31st March 1922.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect Directors.
4. To fix the scale of allowances for Mofussil Directors under Bye-law No. 62.
5. To appoint an Auditor, and to fix his remuneration.

By Order of the Board,
VAIKUNTH L. MEHTA,
Manager.

N. B—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from 19th June to 30th June, 1923, both days inclusive.
C13230

TENDERS.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for Constructing Masonry Stalls in the temporary market at Masjid Bunder will be received up to 4 p.m. (Bombay Time) on MONDAY, the 12th day of June, 1922.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

JAMES W. MACRISON,
Special Engineer,
Development Works.
Municipal Office,
Bombay, 1st June 1922.

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. ALLADINBHOY SOMJEE have agreed to sell the undermentioned property to my client and that all persons having any claim thereon or thereto by way of mortgage, gift, sale, use, trust, possession, inheritance lease or otherwise howsoever should make the same known in writing to me in my office at Picket Road, near the Court of Small Causes at Bombay within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale shall be completed without reference to any such claim or demand which shall then be considered to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of Pension and Tax Tenure with the messuage tenements huts standing thereon and situate lying and being at Mahim agar (Old Parbhadevi Road) without the Fort in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 3200 square yards or there abouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue at Bombay under New Survey Nos. 1/1736 and 1/1737 and part of 1734 and 1735 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G ward Nos. 2876, 2869, 2874, 2875 (1) 2875 (1) and 2877 and Street Nos. 641, 334, 339, 340, AB and 342 and bounded ono or towards the East by a public Passage, on or towards the West by the property of Anandrao Krishnarao and others, on or towards the North by the property of Gajanan Khimji and on or towards the South by the property of Domingo Pereira and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the Vendors and their tenants.

Dated the 2nd day of June 1922.

MEKEMED YEUNUS HAINDADAY,
Purchasers Pleader.

AMUSEMENTS

IMPERIAL

To-Night & Third Week

A Pathe Serial

JUANITA HANSEN

in

"THE YELLOW ARM"

with

Warner Oland and Marguirete Courtot

See this astounding mystery serial. It will keep you at fever pitch of excitement Breath-Catching-Sensational-Adventures.

Episode, 7th. In the Dead of Night
" 8th. Smuggled Aboard
" 9th, The Kingdom of Deceit.

PATHE GAZETTE

Daily, 7, 8-45 & 10-30 P.M.
Saturday & Bank Holiday 1-5 P.M.
Sunday at 4-0 & 5-15 P.M.
Prices as usual

ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW

AMUSEMENTS

under Public Patronage.

LALITKALA DARSHA SANGIT MANDALI.

Founded by
Late Mr. KESHAVRAO BHONSALE
will stage at

Grant Road, Bombay Theatre,
BOMBAY;
on
Saturday 3rd June at 3. P. M. (S. T.)
SANVASHACHA SANSAR.
Sunday 4th June 1922 at 3. P. M. (S. T.)
SHAHA-SHIVAJI
proprietors.

THE EXCELSIOR.

TO-DAY AT 6-30 p m.
MARY PICKFORD.
IN
"THE HOODLUM"

THE EXCELSIOR.

TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 p. m.
R. B. SALISBURY.
presents,
"THE QUAINTS."
A New Company in new Programmes.
Booking at Rose & Co up to 6 p. m.
after 7 p. m. at the theatre.

THE EMPIRE

TO-DAY AT 6-30 8-15 and 10 P. M.
OUR FUN FRIDAY
A Special
Hot Weather Tonic
Finish the Week
WITH A BIG LAUGH
at
THE EMPIRE.

THE EMPRESS

To-day at 6-30 8-15 and 10 p.m.
This is Your Last Chance of seeing the Opening Episodes of Pathe's Latest Serial
"Hurricane Hutch"
Featuring
CHARLES HUTCHINSON
The thrill-A-Minute Stunt King
Please Note that this serial which features CHARLES HUTCHINSON SHOULD NOT BE confounded with any other film featuring Hutchinson, and is absolutely PATHE'S LATEST AND BEST SERIAL.

CINEMA MAJESTIC

Girgaum.
FOUR SHOWS:—5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30.
IT COMMENCES TO-DAY
The most exciting and novelty serial over produced by VITAGRAPH.
VEILED MYSTERY
Faturing
The world famous serial stars.
ANTONIO MORE NO AND PAVLINE CURLEY.
See the FIRST INSTALMENT full of gripping situations and thrilling climaxes
P. N. This serial is also shown at
ALEXANDRA CINEMA: BYCULLA.

The Last Day To-Day.

to see the unique Universal Photoplay
"SIRENS OF THE SEA"
6 Reels—featuring louise lovely. Cormel Myers and Jack Mulhall.
"Sirens of the Sea"
Do not miss to see this splendid Drama to-day
The Universal International Magazine and a rollicking Comedy "Heart Breakers" in the Programme
To night 5-30, 7, 8 45 & 10-30 p.m. (S.T.)
WEST-END CINEMA
(New Charney Road).

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 10 April, 2017

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, May 31st.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	14,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp	—
" " Sales of East India	150
" " Import	—
EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICE:—	
Mid Americans Spot	12 17
Egyptan F. G. F. Sakels	19 25
New York, 11 a.m. July	21 00
(As known in Liverpool at closing time.) Oct.	20 53
Jan.	20 12
New Orleans 9 a.m. July	20 81
Oct.	20 16

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, May 29th,

Months.	To-day's price.
May	11 99
June	—
July	11 79
Aug.	—
Sept.	11 64
Oct.	11 59
Nov.	—
Dec.	—
Jan.	11 41
Feb.	—
Mar.	11 32
April	11 28

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, May 31st.

Months	To-day's price.
June	12 06
July	11 99
August	11 91
September	11 78
Oct.	11 68
November	11 58
December	11 48
January	11 42
February	11 35
March	11 27
April	11 22
May	11 17

Tone:—Steady.

EGYPTIAN COTUON.

Liverpool, May 31st,

Months.	To-day's price.
July	18 10
Aug.	18 75
Sept.	18 30
Oct.	18 40
Nov.	18 55
Dec.	18 65
Jan.	18 70
June	18 70

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, May 31st.

H. G. Bengal Good	7 90
" " Fully Good	8 30
" " Fine	8 70
" " No. 1 Oomra, Good	9 35
" " " Fully HGood	9 75
" " " Fine	10 15
H. G. Broach Good	10 25
" " Fully Good	10 65
" " Fine	11 05
H. G. Scinde Good	7 80
" " Fully Good	8 20
" " Fine	8 60

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, May 29th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	11,000
" Exports to Great Britain	—
" " to Continent	15,000
Futures at New York July	20 89
" " " Oct.	20 47
" " " Dec.	20 30
" " " Jan.	20 15
Spot Cotton at New York	21 50
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	20 50
Futures at New York July	20 66
Futures at New Orleans Oct.	20 12
Fair Rio Office (No. 7 quality)	10 15/16
Demand Bills	—
Silver Commercial U. S. mined	99 5/8
Do. Foreign	71 7/8

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New York, May 29th.

Future at New York July	20 89
" " Oct.	20 47
" " Dec.	20 30
" " Jan.	20 15

Liverpool, May 29th.

Cotton Del. M.U. G.O.C. Liverpool May	12 01
" July	11 85
" Oct.	11 63
" Jan.	11 43

London, May 29th.

Telegraphic Transfers	1/3 3/4 Quiet
Bar Gold	2 4/13/3 Quiet
Bar Silver Spot	36 3/8 Steady

MONEY MARKET.

London, May 29th.

Rentes 3%	57 3/4
Bar Silver Spot	36 3/8
" 2 months hence	36 3/8
Closing Tone of Silver:—Little Indian buying, Steady.	
Interest day to day loans	1 3/4
" 7 day Market loans	2 3/8
Discount, Bank of England Rates	4

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, May 29th.

WHEAT.

Rosario Santa Fe 62 1/2 lbs. May-June Paid & Buyers	54/3
Manitoba Essay 54 lbs. May-June Sellers	53/6
Australian 62 lbs. May Sellers	66

Tone:—Dull.

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£ 18
Hongkong	£ 119
National	£ 45
P. & O. Banking Corporation	£ 14 1/8

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore Real Bold May-June Quoted	£ 18 1/2
Rayeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship May-June Sellers	£ 19
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship May-June Sellers	£ 17 1/4
Tone of Rapeseed:—	
Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship May-June Nominal	£ 21
Tone of Linseed:—	
Cottonseed, Bombay sound delivered per ton May-June Nearest Value	£ 9 1/8
Toria Rapeseed:—May-June Sellers	£ 18 1/2
Lidseed, Argentine May-June Buyers	£ 19 3/8
Tone:—Slow.	

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£ 66
Standard Copper G. M. B.	£ 62 1/2
Copper Braziers	£ 83 1/2
Yellow Metal	8 1/4
Hard Spelter	22 3/4
Corrugated Sheets	..

WAR LOANS, ETC.

Funding Loans 4% 1960/90	£ 87 3/8
Victory Bonds 4 %	£ 90
War loan 5% 1929/47	£ 99 11/16
Consols 2 1/2 %	57 1/2
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 %	37 1/2
Indian Stock 3 1/2 % (Sterling Loan)	69 1/4
Govt. Securities 3 %	58 1/4
7 % Indian Loan	£ 115 1/2

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure, June-July,	10 1/4
Plantation First Latex Crepe June	7 1/2
Foreign ol Coal Cardiff to Bombay	21
Tone:—Quiet.	

JAVA SUGAR.

Brown Cawnpore 16, 18 C, & F. Calcutta June-July Value	16
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta June Sellers	18/7 1/2
Do. Do. June-July Sellers	18/6
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay June-July Sellers	19/6
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi June-July Sellers	19/0
Tone:—	

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

June 1.

To-day Reuter reported 24 points lower in New York futures and the Marwari Bazar opened this morning for Fully Good M. G. Broach July/August at Rs. 521 and going down by a rupee advanced till Rs. 523 on Bazar buying remaining (Rs. 522½ at 4 p.m. The Bazar finally closed at Rs. 522½. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 521½ and after small fluctuation closed at Rs. 519½. Fine M. G. Oomra July opened at Rs. 446 and went down to Rs. 444½ on Office selling. It then went up to Rs. 446½ on scattered buying and the rate at 4 p.m. was Rs. 445. While Oomra September opened at Rs. 461 and declined to Rs. 458½ on selling by offices. Again improving to Rs. 461 remained Rs. 459 at 4 p.m. F. G. M. G. Bengal July was Rs. 376 nominal

Our market for ready cotton was firm yesterday and there was a good demand by Japan Shippers far nice Berars. About 8000 bales are reported to have been sold yesterday.

COLABA CLOSING QUOTATIONS (6 P. M.)

Bombay, June 1st

			Rs.
Fully Good Broach	July-August		519 1/2
Fully Good Bengal	July		377
" "	Sept.		516
Fine Oomra	July		444 1/2
" "	Sept.		458 1/2
Southerns	July/August		516

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 1st.

			Rs.
Fully Good Broach	July-Augt		523
Fully Good Bengal	July		378
" "	Sept.		438
Fine Oomra's	July		445
" "	Sept.		460
Southerns	July/August		520

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 1st.

Description, Super-Fine F Good Good fine						
M. G. Bengal and Sind						
Punjab	397	377	357	—		
M. G. Oomra's No. 4	460	445	430	—	—	
M. G. Central P. No. 1	495	480	465	—	—	
M. G. Central P. No. 2	480	465	450	—	—	
M. G. Broach	530	520	510	—		
Southerns	530	520	510			

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton, produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 8 p. m. on 31st May 1922.

		Bales
Cotton	17237	Bales
Wheat	15993	Qrs.
Linseed	19846	"
Rape, etc.	6019	"
Gingelly seed	1787	"
Poppyseed	592	"
Groundnuts	1908	"
Castorseed	6096	"
Rice	984	"
Myrabollams	1575	"
Cottonseed	15806	"
Mowraseed	Nil	
Gram	2307	"
Juwar	2242	"
Masur	Nil	
Barley	1904	"
Bajra	2150	"
Coal	1037	Tons.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, 1st June 1922.

Bars Gold ready (Rs. 27/3/6.
Bars Gold forward Rs. 27/3/0.
Bars Gold 2nd settlement Rs. 27/0/6.
Bars Silver ready Rs. 95/6/0.
Bars Silver 1st settlement Rs. 95/9/0.
Bars Silver 2nd settlement Rs. 96/13/0.

EXCHANGE.

B. C. Rate—
Bank's selling T T 1/3 19/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/3 5/8.
On London:—
Bank's selling T T 1/3 11/16.
Bank's selling D D 1/3 23/32.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/3 15/16.
Bank's buying T T 1/3 3/4
Bank's buying D D 1/3 25/32.
Tone of Exchange.—Steady Market.
On Paris:—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 315.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 335.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 325.
On Japan—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 163½.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 158½.
On New York:—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 347.
London Gold ready—sh. 92-9.
London Silver readq—d. 36-8.
London Silver forward—d. 36-8.
Tone of silver—
Quiet—Steady. Small business.

CROSS RATES ON LONDON TO THE POUND STERLING.

American Exchange—Dols. 4.45 1/16.
French Exchange—Frcs. 48.70.
Swiss Exchange—Frcs. 23.30.
Belgium Exchange—Frcs. 52.70.
Italian Exchange—Frcs. 85.20.
German Exchange—Mrks. 1220.
Prague Exchange—Krons. 280.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3½ per cent. Paper Rs. 85.
5 per cent. War Loan Rs. 96/8.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan Rs. 98.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan Rs. 79.
5½ per cent. War Bonds due 1922, Rs. 99/12.
5½ per cent. War Bonds due 1928, Rs. 101.
6 per cent. Government of India Bonds due 1926, Rs. 100/8.
6 per cent. Government of India Bonds due 1950, Rs. 100/8.
6½ per cent. Bombay Development Loan due 1935, 103/12.
4 per cent. Bombay Port Trust due 1974, Rs. 65.
6 per cent. Bombay Port Trust due 1930, Rs. 95.
4 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1974, Rs. 65.
6 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1929 to 49 Rs. 95.
4 per cent. Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974, Rs. 65.
The Share market is closed to-day.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 1st.

Bombay.	Market rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1-3 11 16
Bank Demand	1-3 23/32
Doc. Acceptance 3m /s	1-3 15-16
Fcs Demand	315
American Dollars	346
Honkong Dollars	202
Shanghai	281
Japan	167 1/2
Singaporse	178 1 2

Market Quiet

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, June 1st—6 p. m.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Bombay Grain Merchants' Association:—

	Bazar Terms.			Rail Delivery.		
Ready	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	65	0	0	9	10	0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-3065	0	0	9	10	0	
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	68	0	0	9	11	0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	10	8	0	11	0	0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	10	8	0	11	0	0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	12	8	0	13	0	0
Linseed, Brown Bold	14	6	0	15	0	0
Linseed, Brown Thin	14	0	0	14	8	0
Teelseed, White 85-15	85	0	0	17	4	0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	83	0	0	—	—	
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50	80	0	0	—	—	
Teelseed Black	72	0	0	—	—	
Poppyseed, White	14	4	0	15	4	0
Groundnuts	76	0	0	—	—	
Jawa	—	—	—	—	—	
Mowraseed	8	8	0	—	—	
Barley	45	0	0	—	—	
Castorseed	57	0	0	—	—	
Cotton Seeds Bead	38	8	0	5	10	0

Forward:	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat-Aug-Sept.	10	0	6
Linseed Sept	15	12	9

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 31.

On the rumours of a five-day week working by jute mills hessians made a big drop from highest prices recorded which had its reflection on stock exchange and prices opened rather with a slump for Howrah and Clive with the higher priced stocks likewise weaker in proportion. On buyers coming out after a little trading rates steadied up somewhat and the undertone was steady. Cotton did not shew much variation. In the case of Keshorams but Dunbars found buyers upto 425. Coals remained steady without much fluctuation. Gopalichuck were freely offered but Raneegunge, Bansjorah and New Kendah were enquired for to some extent. Miscellaneous and industrials were without any special features. Government loans did not shew any change. Following were closing quotations:—

Government Securities:—3½ per cent. Government paper 57-10, 6 per cent. Bonds (1926) 100-8.

Bank:—Alliance Bank of Simla (ord.) 270

Cotton:—Dunbar 428, Keshoram 14-12.

Jute:—Albion 457-8 x. d., Alliance 615, Anglo-India 440, Barnagore 157, Bally 286, Birla 9-10, Budge-Budge 544 c.d. Caledonian 520, Century 285, Clive 48-8, Craig 11, Dalhousie 563, Empire 71, Fort Gloster 850, Fort William 408, Gondalpara 1 930, Gouripore 765, Hooghly 82 s.l., Hukumchand (pref.) 21 discount, Kanknarrah 535, Howrah 57-8, Kamarhatty 675, Kelvin 900, Kinnison 1,006 s.l., Lansdowne 335, Naihati 435, National 320 x. d., Newcentral 670 Northbrook 71-8, Orient 222, Reliance 55, Standard 503, Union 568, Waverly 13-4.

Coal:—Bansjorah 33, Burrakur 38-8, Deoli 34-4, Equitable 27-12, Jainty Central 13-12, Kalapahari 29, Katras Jheriah 112, New Kendah 13-8, North-West Conty 46, Patmohna 9-14, Pench Valley 43-4 c.d., Raneegunge 54, Sendra 23-8, Standard 70 s. l., Sudamdih (pref.) 13-4, Talcher 8.

Miscellaneous:—Bengal Flour 210, Samastipur Sugar 12-4, Indian Iron and Steel 46, C. P. Cement 7, Reliance Firebricks and pottery 17-10, Commercial properties 3-8 discount, B. I. Corporation (Ord.) 8 and (defd.) 18, Calcutta Tramways 65, Madans Theatre 7-4.

Exchange:—Bank telegraphic transfer one shilling three and twenty-three thirty-two pence and demand bills one shilling three and three-fourth pence.

THE WEATHER.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 1st June 1922, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are moderately clouded at Lahore and Delhi and at Multan, Ambala and Rawalpindi humidity is in defect. Temperature was above normal at Ambala.

The United Provinces.—Mainpuri and Jhansi report 0.10in. of rain each. Skies are clear at Allahabad and moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in excess at Mainpuri and Jhansi. Day temperature was above normal at Allahabad. Night temperature was above the average at Agra, but below it at Mainpuri.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are moderately clouded at Karachi and Mount Abu and are clear elsewhere. Humidity is in defect at Jacobabad and is nearly normal or in excess elsewhere. Night temperature was below normal in south Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Indore reports a heavy fall of 2.25" of rain and Neemuch and Ahmedabad report 1.23" and 0.33". Skies are moderately clouded and in Central India West humidity is in excess. Night temperature was below normal in Central India West.

The Central Provinces.—There has been nearly general rain in the Central and Western districts. Hoshangabad has had 1.12", Khandwa 0.25", Akola 0.52", Amraoti 0.16" and Nagpur 0.12". Skies are moderately clouded and except t Raipur humidity is in excess. Temperature has fallen and is below normal in the area of general rain.

The Konkan.—Light rain has fallen locally, Ratnagiri reporting 0.20". Skies are lightly or moderately clouded and moisture in the air is nearly equal to the average. Day temperature was above normal at Karwar.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—There has been nearly general rain in north Hyderabad and local rain in the Bombay Deccan. Malegaon reports 0.38", Ahmednagar 0.11", Bijapur 1.36", Aurangabad 0.98" and Nizamabad 0.4". Skies are lightly or moderately clouded and humidity is nearly normal or in excess. Temperature was considerably lower than usual at Sholapur and in east Hyderabad.z

General Remarks.—There has been a considerable extension of rain in the interior of the Peninsula and into the central parts of the country. A slight extension has also occurred into the Konkan. Rainfall has been nearly general on the west coast as far north as Ratnagiri and in north Hyderabad, the west Central Provinces, Central India West and southeast Madras and local in the Bombay Deccan, the Madras Deccan, Mysore and the United Provinces. A few falls have occurred in Gujarat. Indore has had a heavy fall of 2.25". Other falls exceeding an inch amount to 1.14" at Mangalore, 1.36" at Bijapur, 1.12" at Hoshangabad, 1.23" at Neemuch and 1.20" at Negapatam. Temperature fell and was below normal in and about the west Central Provinces and east Hyderabad. The sea is moderate at Colombo and Trivandrum.

Forecast.—Rain is likely to be nearly general in Malabar and local in the Konkan, the Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad, Madras, Mysore, the Central Provinces and the United Provinces.

India Telegraphic Summry for the 31st May 1922.

The monsoon conditions are gradually establishing themselves on the Malabar coast and moderate rainfall has reappeared there. There has been nearly general rain in Lower Burma, Assam, north Hyderabad and Malabar and local rain in Upper Burma, Bengal and southeast Madras. A few falls have occurred in Orissa, the Central Provinces, the Bombay Deccan, Mysore and on the north Madras coast.

The chief amounts not already shown in Bombay Report are—Victoria point three quarters of an inch; Tavoy, Myitkyina, Bhamo, Tezpur a half; Dibrugarh three; Gauhati one; Dhubri two; Silchar one and a half; Cherrapunji two! Cox's Bazar one and a half; Mymensingh, Dinajpur three quarters; Calcutta, Berhampore, Balasore a half; Ootacamund one and a half and Kodaikanal a half.

Temperature is high in the Gangetic Plain.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS ON THURSDAY, THE 1ST OF JUNE 1922.

Stations.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity At 8 hours.	Rainfall Past 24 hours	Total 1st Nov to date.	Departure for Nov. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do. 31st	93.0	81.0	66	11.97		+1.22
Jask	102.8	84.2	69	0		0
Do. 31st	103.7	83.0	43	6.72		+1.66
Muskat	—	—	—	—		—
PUNJAB—						
Multan	112 8	85.3	18	0		0
Rawalpindi	106.7	77.1	12	0		—0.63
Lahore	110.8	77 4	31	0		—0.01
Hissar	114.0	86.6	41	0		0
Ambala	113.6	89.7	17	0		0
Delhi	107.4	85.8	38	0		—0.01
UNITED PROVINCES						
Agra	112.8	89 8	38	0		0
Mainpuri	113 6	78.7	65	0.10	0.10	+0.10
Jhansi	111.0	75.6	51	0.10	0 10	+0.10
Cawnpore	107.6	86.1	46	—	0	—0.02
Allahabad	113.1	82.0	54	—	0	0
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	119.9	77.4	25	—	0	0
Karachi	89.9	84.6	85	—	0	0
Ajmer	103.2	81.0	59	—	0	0
Jaipur	107.6	86.0	42	—	0	0
Kotah	108.0	84.4	33	—	0	—0.04
Mount Abu	85.0	65.4	83	—	0	0
GUJRAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	96.8	75.1	60	—	0	0
Dwarka	89.7	82.8	76	—	0	—0.02
Veraval	88.8	83.1	80	—	0	—0.01
Rajkot	102.0	79.0	72	—	0	0
Bhavnagar Para	104.0	81.8	58	—	0	—0.05
Surat	95.2	82.5	65	—	0	—0.03
Ahmedabad	105.8	80.1	65	0.33	0.33	+0.33
Deesa	106.3	79.8	65	—	0	0
Neemuch	103.0	71.0	67	1.23	1.23	+1.23
Indore	103.7	80.6	89	2.25	2.25	+2.20
CENTRAL PROVINCES						
Jubbulpore	106.9	79.8	55	—	0	0
Saugor	104.6	75.8	51	—	0	0
Hoasngabad	107.5	71.4	84	1.12	1.12	+0.10
Khandwa	104.6	69 9	73	0 26	0.26	+0.25
Akola	100.3	73.5	72	0.52	0.52	+0.44
Amraoti	100.1	18.2	76	0.16	0.16	+0.07
Nagpur	102.7	74.0	70	0.12	0.12	—0.01
Chanda	99.7	81.2	55	—	0	—0.07
Raipur	102.7	84.9	41	—	—	—0.05
KONKAN—						
Bombay	93.0	83.7	69	—	—	—0.16
Ratnagiri	90.7	77.5	72	0.20	0.20	—0.33
Marmugoa	90.6	78.2	80	0.10	0.10	—0.46
Karwar	91.8	80.2	74	0.09	0.09	—0.60
BOMBAY DACCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	101.5	73.0	69	0.38	0.38	+0.29
Ahmednagar	95.7	71.4	64	0.11	0.11	+0.01
Poona	94.8	73.5	61	—	—	—0.14
Sholapur	83.2	72.5	82	0.02	0.02	—0.08
Bijapur	91.6	70.5	86	1 36	1.36	+.26
Belgaum	87.4	68.8	73	—	0	—0.1
Aurangabad	93.9	71.4	69	0 98	0.98	+0.90
Nizamabad (Indur)	80.7	72.2	74	0.74	6.14	+0.09
Hyderabad	88.1	78.0	71	—	0	—0.09
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	85.9	74.1	93	1.14	1.14	+0 47
Calicut	88.2	79.6	88	—	0	—0.51
Cochin	82.6	78.6	87	0.10	0 10	—0 60
Colombo	86.4	77.2	83	0.14	0.14	—0.19
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYCORE—						
Masulipatam	91.8	77 5	49	0.69	0.02	+0.01
Bellary	94.8	73.7	73	—	—	—0. 8
Cuddapah	95.0	79.0	66	0 36	0.35	+0 26
Madras	97 4	74.3	87	0.87	0.87	0.81
Bangalore	86.8	66.2	83	0.50	0.50	+0.81
Coimbatore	91 6	71.0	75	—	—	—0 03
Trichinopoly	96.1	74.7	75	0.24	0.24	+0.18
Negapatam	96.6	78 1	83	1.20	1.20	+1.16

BOMBAY TELEPHONE COMPANY.

A PLEA FOR THE LADY OPERATOR

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Please allow me a wee corner in your very popular and influential journal, on behalf of the large number of unfortunate young lady workers who, by way of putting a shoulder to the Family wheel, have had to take up service. In writing this to you I feel confident their cause will readily meet with your support and enlist your sympathy in their sufferings. I will, however, just now confine my remarks to those of the girl-workers who are employed in the Bombay Telephone Company. This Company is freely advertising, for ever so long a time now, for "Indian Lady Operators—*for Day Duty only*," *etc.* Now, I happen to know several young lady operators engaged in this Company who have to leave their Office as late as 9 o'clock at night; and hence, those of them who live in the Suburbs, especially Bandra, are almost invariably to be seen trudging along the dimly-lit and all-too-rickety roads about 10 o'clock in the night! Surely, dear Mr. Editor, the words "Day Duty only" appearing in the Company's advertisement cannot but be considered misleading. I therefore trust the Company's officers will be good enough to so arrange the duties of the young lady operators, that those of them who are living at far distances, such as Andheri, Bandra, Mahim Padar, etc., will be able to reach their homes and their anxiously waiting parents or guardians by 7 or 8 o'clock in the evening, *at the latest*. Of course, it's a pity that these young ladies have to work at all; but in most cases, if not all, either reverse of fortune, adverse circumstances, or the sad loss of parents, has obliged them to take up service—not to mention the present very hard times, when the cost of living (*decent*, of course), and the almost prohibitory prices of even the bare necessaries of life have obliged good people to do things which in pre-war times would be considered well, a "climb-down," to say the least of it. But although it's hard jobs for those girl-workers to be in regular service in this period of enjoyment in their life, whether it be in sunshine or moonlight, indeed a little sympathetic care on the part of their employers would greatly tend to make their lot much less hard for them, if not exactly pleasant In this connection, however, it must in fairness be said that the young lady operators of the Bombay Telephone Company are generally well treated, and even cared for, on the whole, but for this hardship entailed by late leaving, which is bitterly felt by them—not only by those living in the Suburbs, but also by those who are residing out of the Fort and far away in the City itself. Alas, what a real hardship will this late leaving not entail on these unfortunate but willing young lady-workers on dark nights, and that, perhaps, in heavy rain and storm, in the coming Monsoon!

May 31st. GUARDIAN.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATOBY, COLABA.

Bombay, May 31st.

Thease of observations taken at 6 a.m. 16 a.m. 2 p.m 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fcb. In	..	..	29.767
Temperature of Air	..	degree	87.6
Wet Bulb Thermometer	..	..	78.9
Dew Point	..	..	75.8
Relative humidity of Air	..	..	0.684
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	..	..	3.2
Maximum temperature of Air	..	..	93.0
Minimum do do do	..	..	83.2
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	..		WSW..
Movement of Wind do	..	Miles.	140

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights a the tides in Bombay Harbour, during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay. Mean Time, depth of water it at Prince's Deck sill

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Sill.	LOW WATER. Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Sill
	J'ne	h. m.	ft. in.	J'ne	h. m.	ft. in
F	2	m 3 43	25 4	2	m 9 43	17 10
		4 55a	27 1		11 7a	18 0
S	3	m 5 0	25 0	3	m 10 55	18 11
		5 30a	26 7			
S	4	m 0 24	25 3	4	m 0 24	18 3
		6 35	28 5		0 22a	19 6
M	5	m 7 48	25 10	5	m 1 30	17 5
		7 40a	26 5		1 49a	19 7
Tu	6	m 8 58	26 10	6	m 2 25	16 6
		8 48a	26 7		2 56	19 4
W	7	m 9 56	27 10	7	m 3 15	15 6
		9 40a	26 9		3 49	19 0
Th	8	m 2 47	25 11	8	m 8 43	16 9
		3 33a	27 8		9 53a	18 10

TO AVOID PAIN AFTER EATING.

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Simplest electric apparatus for examinnig the teeth, mouth, throat etc.

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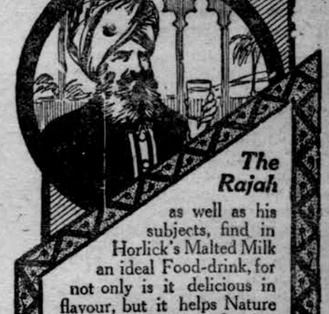

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as well as his subjects, find in Horlick's Malted Milk an ideal Food-drink, for not only is it delicious in flavour, but it helps Nature to brace up the flagging energy and tones the system completely.

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CALCUTTA LETTER

MYMENSINGH RESOLUTIONS.

LASCARS "WITH REVOLVERS"

A JOURNALISTIC PINJRAPOLE

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, May 30.

The appointment of Mr. S. N. Mullick to officiate as the Chairman of the Calcutta Corporation has been generally hailed with delight. This trial of the policy of non-officialisation in the premier Municipality of the Province is, of course, an event of great significance. Sir Surendranath Banerjea, the Minister for self-Government, has taken two notable steps in the administration of the Corporation. For the first time in its history he placed an Indian Civilian Mr. J. N. Gupta, at the head of its affairs ,and now he has invited a non-official Indian to fill a temporary vacancy in that high office. Local Anglo-Indian papers, with the exception of "Capital," were sceptical about the appointment of an Indian and now they are discreetly silent. But "Ditcher" writing in "Capital" says:—"It is a proof of the generous tolerance and broad-mindedness of Sir Surendranath Banerjea, the most enlightened Minister under the new dispensation. Mr. Surendranath Mullick was the Leader of the Big Four, who in the Bengal Legislative Council incessantly attacked the popular minister for accepting high salaries. Some shrewd blows were exchanged but it is delightful to find that they have left no bitterness of the heart of the veteran hero of many a stricken field." Mr. Mullick had made himself objectionable to the Ministers by moving for the reduction of salaries. Sir Surendranath has replied by giving him a good stipendiary appointment, and it is hoped they will now work in team instead of quarrelling. Mr. Mullick's mouth has been stopped with a job thrust therein.

The Provincial Congress Committee met at Mymensingh on May 23. To push on the khaddar propaganda was, of course, the unanimously adopted resolution. It was also resolved to organise volunteer bands to revive the pecking of foreign cloth shops in Calcutta and Howrah. But the intensity of feeling against the policy of repression which is being rigorously pursued in the mofussil now was evident from the passage of the following resolution:—

"That in view of the fact that Bengal has successfully withstood in a non-violent way the repression started by the Government to hinder the ordinary normal activities prescribed by the Bardoli resolutions, and, in view of the fact that individual civil disobedience sanctioned by the second Delhi resolution cannot be successfully carried out without the other form of civil disobedience to supplement it, this meeting of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee requests the Working Committee and All-India Congress Committee to authorise it to relax the condition or conditions of other forms of civil disobedience excepting the condition of non-violence necessary for supplementing such individual civil disobedience already started for opposing——the Government orders affecting the Province."

HOSTILE PROPAGANDA.

The consensus of opinion in the mofussil districts in Bengal is that the rules laid down by the Congress relating to civil disobedience will have to be relaxed when volunteers will be actively at work in carrying on the khaddar propaganda. For there are indications on all sides of an organised opposition to such a propaganda under official inspiration. And in this opposition the Citizen Protection League is out to play a puissant part. Not satisfied with vilifying the non-co-operator's ideal of Swaraj, this patriotic body has been distributing pamphlets and leaflets seeking to establish "economic absurdities" in the production and use of Khaddar. But the League has now been unmasked and people know who's who.

KHADDAR FACTORY.

In connection with the khaddar movement it is worthy of note that some young men of the town of Faridpur have started a factory under the designation of Siksha Samavaya. Several handlooms are at work there and turning out cloths and shirtings. For the present, the charka yarn is used on only one side of the loom in default of sufficient quantity of yarn. But many are having their cloths turned out by utilizing goodly quantities of yarn, which speaks volumes for the success of the venture. The young men are working with great enthusiasm, if their compatriots in other parts of the country work with similar zeal and establish charka and hand-loom factories on co-operatives principle then the local people may well be spared the shame of depending upon others to cover their nakedness.

LASCARS AND THE "EGYPT."

The alleged disgraceful behavious of the lascars on board the ill-fated liner "Egypt" has offered an opportunity for a newspaper controversy in Bengal. The allegations have already been contradicted on essential points and it is more than likely that an enquiry will dissipate all doubts about their misconduct. The lascars' conduct during the war and their splendid record of service in the past belie the suspicion that they could, even in a state of panic, be guilty of the conduct that is attributed to them. It is greatly to be regretted that when Indianisation of the maritime service is a popular demand an excuse should have been found to suggest the abolition of the services of the Lascars on the liners. During the war, the British India Company lost 21 vessels by enemy action, the P. and O. Company 17, that is a total of 38 steamers, some manned by Calcutta crews, some by Bombay crews, and in every case the conduct of the Indian seamen was worthy of the best traditions of the service to which they belong. These companies during the war were never in difficulties to man their ships, and a reference to any commander will elicit his whole-hearted praise of the Indian seamen. Bengal has even a better record to boast of in this matter. During the war the Bengal lascar never refussed to ma ships going into the danger zone, whereas it was practically impossible to raise a lascar crew from Bombay for a vessel going west of Suez, and about 15,000 lascars were sent from Calcutta during the war to man ships sailing from Bombay. It is only fair that judgment should be deferred until the whole facts were known. Even if a few of the lascars are found guilty of indiscipline on a particular occasion there is absolutely no sense in the proposal for the abolition of the services of the lascars as a whole. The statement that lascars carried revolvers is an obvious lie.

NEWSPAPER TRIARCHY.

The premises, 9 Dharmatolla Street, Calcutta, are destined to live in history. They may be fittingly called a Pinjrapole—not for disabled cattle as the one at Sodepore—but for "disabled" newspapers. There are numerous Homes in Calcutta for orphans and invalids and this house—once the home of disabled motor cars—has now become the habitant of derelict newspapers. Three newspapers—an inept variety—are run from here. The "New Empire," the "Bengalee" and the vernacular "Swaraj." It is unprofitable to discuss the policy of the first two but the third one was ushered into existence with a purpose. Under the alluring name of "Swaraj" which easily strikes the imagination of the people, it represents the views of the Citizens Protection League and this credential is enough to show how audaciously it disgraces its name. But they shine like the three tailors of Tooley Street.

ARREST OF PANDIT GOPA BANDHU DAS.

MESSAGE TO HIS COUNTRYMEN.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

SAKHIGOPAL, May 31.

Pandit Gopabandhu has been arrested under the Criminal Law Amendment Act. Last week the air was thick with rumours that Pandit Gopabandhu Das's arrest was imminent after his return from Bombay. The Panditji had repeatedly been gagged under Section 144 at Cuttack, Balasore and Bhadrak, at which last place he was prevented even from alighting from the train. He was the President-elect of the Bhadrakh Sub-Divisional Conference. He preferred to have the meeting held in an enclosed space in obedience to the Congress instructions. At Balasore he pressed upon the Provincial Committee to make a thorough and vigorous enquiry into the oppression at Kanika. This was perhaps, too much for the over-enthusiastic Superintendent of Police at Cuttack, who was closely concerned with the alleged incidents. While staying at Puri to recoup his broken health he was yesterday served with a notice under Section 188 from Bhadrakh for alleged disobedience of Section 144. This morning while returning from bath he was arrested under Section 17 Criminal Law Amendment Act by orders of the Cuttack Magistrate. The warrant of arrest was in the handwriting of Mr. Srikrishna Mahapatra, S. P. of Cuttack and had been sent by a special messenger to the Panditji's place of residence at Sakhigopal. The latter not finding him there ran to Puri the same night.

On his way to Cuttack under arrest the Pundit has left the following message to his countrymen:—

31st May, on train.

I am being taken from Puri to Cuttack under warrant of arrest under Section 17 of the Criminal Law Amendment Act. The case is dated to the 12th June. There is another case against me under Section 188 at Bhadrakh for violation of an order under Section 144. It is to come up on the 8th June. I understand summons have also been issued upon me in a case of defamation brought by a tenant of Kanika Raja. The series of prosecutions is, I am afraid, meant not to keep me free to take any steps in connection with the Kanika affairs. The necessity of a free and open enquiry into the situation there is extremely urgent and incumbent on outside public. I have felt it very seriously and was anxious to have it done as soon as possible. The local authorities were not a little embarrassed by such an enquiry which was instituted into the Puri famine. Their vagaries were known and abuses exposed. I think they are careful enough to do all they can to avoid it. On the present occasion I would urge upon my countrymen, specially the leaders of Behar, Bengal and Orissa, to undertake an open, intelligent and careful enquiry in the Kanika matter. I am afraid the people there had already become awfully demoralised. Furher delay will make them utterly hopeless. It is needless to say that failure to make the enquiry will be an ignoble failure of our duty as free citizens and kindly neighbours. I was taking a little rest for about a week to recoup my broken health. I am glad that the Government people are anxious to give me longer rest, but whether the rest will be quiet and peaceful depends upon how my people fulfil their duties in respect of Khaddar.

GOPABANDHU DAS.

WOMEN'S MEETING AN ANAND.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

ANAND, May 28.

A ladies' meeting was held in the Parishad mandap on the 27th May under the presidentship of Mrs. Kasturba Gandhi. At the outset Sjt. Ishverlal Vyas, said that the woman's part in this great fight was not as yet very encouraging. It was, therefore, decided by the Reception Committee to make special efforts in this direction by arranging a separate meeting of the ladies. Then Miss Maniben Patel in a forceful speech appealed Indian women to boycott both the *Videshi* cloth and *Videshi* schools.

A movement to establish a Rashtriya Stree Mandal for Charoter is under consideration.

KAIRA OUTLAW SHOT.

A DESPERATE CHARACTER.

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

Another notorious Kaira outlaw has just paid the penalty for his misdeeds having been shot dead by the police last month. The ruffian's name was Magania of Kesra village in Mehmedabad taluka. This ruffian first came to the notice of the police about 7 or 8 years ago when he was convicted of perjury. He escaped from custody, but was re-arrested by a Mussulman named Daswat of a neighbouring village. In the course of the struggle Magan received a wound which left him slightly lame for life. At the expiration of his sentence he went to Mesopotamia with a Labour Corps, returning last year. Soon after his return he murdered a private enemy at Karowli and absconded, joining another gang of dacoits in the Ahmedabad district. The police were handicapped in every way in their efforts to bring this dacoit to justice. His victims were unwilling to give evidence against him, while fear closed the mouths of the villagers. In February of this year, for example, he entered his own village of Kesra with some other ruffian in broad day-light and seized a gun, a horse and a thousand rupees. The victim at first refused to make any complaint and, after admitting he had been robbed, refused to give the name of the robber, but the police were able to obtain the necessary evidence from some boys who were returning home from school. Magan and his gang then moved off to an adjoining village with the object of murdering Daswat, the man who had formerly arrested Magan. Daswat, however, was absent from the village having gone to the Assistant Superintendent of Police's camp to try and obtain a gun for his protection. Magan waited the whole night in the village for his return and then left after burning his house. Although Mehmedabad police station was only 4 miles away, no information was brought to the police. The latter, however, persisted in their efforts to trace him and finally received information that seemed reliable. A party of a dozen sowars and foot police proceeded to Kesra where they learnt that Magan had held up a wedding party only a quarter of a mile away a few minutes earlier. They at once proceeded to the spot where they found a man with a gun. He took up a position behind a tree and at once opened fire. He was surrounded by the police and shot through the head. One of the police had a very narrow escape, a bullet striking the stock of the rifle and grazing his hand. The outlaw was armed with a double-barrel gun with which he fired ball and carried over a hundred rounds of ammunition.

KHADDAR SCHEME.

SETH JAMNALAL'S LETTER,

The following copy of a letter addressed by Seth Jamnalal Bajaj, member-in-charge, All-India Congress Khaddar Department, to the Secretary, Provincial Congress Committee, has been sent to us for publication:—

Dear Sir,—In pursuance of the Khaddar scheme, passed by the Working Committee at its last meeting at Bombay on the 13th of May, I would request you to send in your application for *loan*, if your province requires any for the Khaddar work.

You will kindly state (i) what amount you would need, (ii) for what period, (iii) on what conditions and (iv) in what manner it will be returned.

(3) I would also request you to furnish information on the following points with your application:—

(1) A report of work done up-to-date.

(2) No. of Charkhas (spinning wheels) working in the province and the number being worked directly under the Provincial Congress Committee.

(3) How spinners obtain their slivers for spinning.

(4) Kinds of Khaddar produced together with its quality and quantity and also the present stock (of pure Khaddar in hand).

(5) Difficulties if any in the disposal of the Khaddar produced.

(6) Prospects and possibilities of work during the current year.

(7) Whether any grants or loans have already been received through the Working Committee for this purpose. If so, the amount and conditions on which it is received.

(8) The sum of money already spent or invested out of the local funds.

(9) The amount proposed to be devoted out of the local funds this year, and the percentage it will bear to the total Provincial funds.

You will please note that the Congress recognises and recommends only pure Khaddar, i.e., cloth woven on hand-looms out of hand-spun yarn.

Applications for help to persons who use mill-yarn whether Indian or foreign will not be entertained. Provinces applying for loan will have to give satisfaction according to the Working Committee's resolution that they have done or are doing their utmost for the production and spread of Khaddar.

Only Provincial Congress Committees can send in applications which must reach here on the 30th of June at the latest. This will facilitate the arrangement of inspection tours.—Yours faithfully,

JAMNALAL BAJAJ.

YOUR HOROSCOPE.

LIFE-READING—For one year in monthly details, Rs. 2. General whole Life Reading Rs. 5 Whole Life-Reading in detail Rs. 8 Information required—Date of birth and time (year, month, day and hour of birth), or copy of Horoscope Testimonials from all quarters.

One year's weekly predictions for Businessmen Re. 8.

Apply to:—

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Krishnailasa Agrahar, Mysore.

"THE MULSHI PETHA."

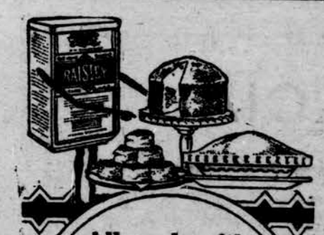
TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The Mulshi Petha trouble has reached such huge proportions that no public-spirited man can shut his eyes against it, whatever may be his views as regards the justice or otherwise of the contention of either party. If matters international and inter-continental are being settled amicably and peacefully, it is really strange that no effort should be made to bring about a rapprochment between the Mavlas and the Tata Co. The Mavlas may be said to change colours for now they seem to fight the battle of labour against Capitalism; another moment they put forward the plea of protecting the sacred temples, etc.; now and then they come to the real point—the distress involved in the expropriation; and lastly, they say that the summary way in which they have been deprived of their lands is highly objectionable, in as much the Land Acquisition Act in England, differs materially fro that in India. The Company its autocratic putotype in India. The Company too may have attempted to take possession of the lands high-handedly, without previously granting compensation to the occupant. Leaving aside the coloured reports that are appearing in the Press, one can safely rely on the answers given in the Bombay Legislative Council, on the relations of the Tata Company with the occupants in the Mulshi Petha. As usual the authorities put forward *practical* difficulties in relieving the distress of the expropriated occupants, either by giving them compensation immediately or by providing them with adequate suitable land elsewhere. To make matters worse the Government had to admit that compensation was not paid in the case of the Andhra Valley Scheme, for a term of three years, after the lands were acquired under the Land Acquisition Act. As to "liberal" compensation in cash, one cannot but say that the offer of the Company was rather belated. When the struggle had had its trials of strength, the Company published a detailed scheme showing its willingness to give liberal compensation. Would that the Company had not waited long enough to drive the Mavlas to the extreme, before it set out to prove its *bona fides*. As regards supplying lands in exchange the Hon. member who took much interest in this subject, had to rest satisfied with a hollow promise in the stock official form. The Government may have their difficulties but the people too have their own, in as much they are deprived of their homes and their profession by one stroke of the pen. If a sincere attempt is to be made to relieve the distress of the expropriated Mavlas, which really does exist, and for which both the Co. and the Government have shown their sympathy, an immediate undertaking should be given to the Mavlas that they will be given suitable adequate land immediately and that they should relinquish the struggle forthwith. The industrial commission of which Sir D. Tata was the President has made the significant recommendation, that it should be a *sine a qua non* in all cases where land is acquired compulsorily for industrial enterprises, arrangements should be made to offer cultivators or house-owners, so dispossessed, suitable land in exchange or part of exchange. Such a course will mitigate more than any mere money payment. The hardship and the sense of unfair treatment caused by expropriation." In the face of this recommendation, it does not behove either the Co. or the Government to take possession of the lands in question, without providing adequate land elsewhere.

If the Mavlas want to fight the battle of labour, this is not the time and place to fight it, for no man of sense will deny that the Co. is acquiring the land for bonafide industrial purposes. If they want to get the Land Acquisition Act changed, there are ways of getting it changed peacefully. If they want to elicit the sympathy of the public in getting fair terms from the Co. they must be amenable to reason and compromise. Everybody understands that if they are left to themselves, it is likely that they would strike an unfair bargain with the wise Co. owing to their utter ignorance; but at the same time they must not be uncompromising. By taking land in substitute, the majority of their *real* grievances will vanish and the Co. is said to build houses for them, if so, the bone of contention practically vanishes. Sentiment has its value in life but it ought not to oust reason altogether.

How to bring about a compromise is the next question. The Combatants are never in a mood to suggest points of compromise, lest it should be interpreted as a sign of weakness. Reading between the lines, there is a section among the friends of the Mavlas who will persuade them to accept suitable land in substitute. Let the neutrals and sympathisers of either party concentrate the attention of the Government in this and relieve the tension of feelings between the Co. and the Mavlas. The suggestion of taking land in substitute deserves careful attention at the hands of both the parties. The Government too will have done its duty towards both the parties.—Yours, etc.,

"A SYMPATHISER."



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The wonderful book "The Heavens Unveiled" enable you to know your future for ten-years, your longevity methods of prolonging longevity to read the full Annual Life Reading and Character Reading of everybody, etc., It also contains God Siva's method of telling future events without horoscopes or date of birth. Price Rs. 2. The premier Astrological Bureau, Chodavaram Vizag, District.

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FOR FORD and OTHER CARS.

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Rs. 32-8 per pair.

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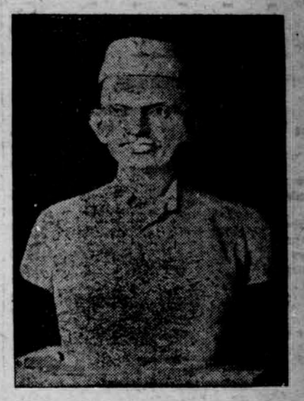
For children after weaning and invalids.



MAHATMA GANDHI (For Ahmedabad.)

Mr. WAGH is now engaged in making the statues of LOKMANYA TILAK for the Poona Municipality and Bombay City.

PUNDIT MADAN MOHAN MALAVIYA *writes*:—

I have twice visited Mr. Wagh's Studio. It has given me much pleasure to see the several excellent statues and busts which Mr. Wagh has made. I particularly admire the extremely good likeness which he has reproduced in the statue of the late Lokmanya Tilak and in the bust of Lord Hardinge. I consider either of these is sufficient to establish the reputation of Mr. Wagh as a sculptor of high skill. I wish Mr. Wagh every success in his profession.—29th *March*, 1922.

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Yet Another Grand Recovery

Our Portrait is of Mr. WILLIAM HARBORNE, of 6, Railway Road, Perry Bar, Birmingham, England, who writes:

"About two years ago I met with rather a bad accident. My arm was cut severely, and I had to have it stitched at the hospital. This caused me six weeks' absence from work, and after resuming my duties for one week I broke out all over my body with huge Boils. Again I went to the Hospital, and was treated for Blood Poisoning; this happened on three successive occasions, until I began to think I should never be cured. Then I gave Clarke's Blood Mixture a trial, and the first bottle or two seemed to be driving out the poison, so I persevered, and after taking ten bottles I was cured. It is now over twelve months since I left off taking your Clarke's Blood Mixture, and I have seen no signs of any further blood disorder."

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE, by reason of its remarkable blood purifying properties, can be relied upon to give speedy relief and lasting benefit in cases of Eczema, Bad Legs, Abscesses, Ulcers, Boils, Pimples, Eruptions, Piles, Glandular Swellings, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Gout. Pleasant to take and free from anything injurious.

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Messrs. G. ATHERTON & CO., Calcutta and Rangoon.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Protest Meeting re the proposed opening of liquor shop near the Parsi Anjuman Agiari, Anjuman Atash Behram, Dhobi Talao, 6-15 p.m. Doctor Minochorji Kaikhasro to preside.

Public meeting of the Bombay Nationalist Municipal Party, Marwadi Vidyalaya 6-30 p.m.

SATURDAY, June 3.

Banks closed: King's Birthday. (All Bombay Post Office to work as on Sundays.)

Mails for Lourenzo Marquis and Africa, per s.s. "Lingfield, close at 6-30 p.m.

Public meeting to celebrate the Martin Act Centenary.

The s.s. China with the English mails leave at 1 p.m.

Banks closed: King's Birthday.

The s. s. China with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.

TO-DAYS MEETING.

BOMBAY NATIONALIST MUNICIPAL PARTY.

Under the auspices of Bombay Nationalist Municipal Party a public meeting will be held at Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall at 6-30 p.m. to-day (Friday) when the constitution rules objects, and the programme of the party will be explained.

Messrs. Jamnadas M. Mehta, B. N. Motiwala, K. F. Nariman and W. T. Hulai will speak. Mr. V. J. Patel the Chairman of the party will preside.

All interested in the Municipal Administration are requested to attend. Special accommodation for ladies will be provided.

FORTHCOMING MEETINGS.

ANIMAL PROTECTION ACT.

There will be a public meeting, under the auspices of the Bombay Humanitarian League, to-morrow (Saturday) at the Marwari Vidyalaya, Sandhurst Road at 6-30 p.m. to celebrate the Martin Act Centenary. (Martin's Act was the first of its kind passed in the British Parliament with the object of protection of animal life.)

Some of the prominent public speakers will give addresses on "Humanitarianism."

MEETING OF THE PARSIS

Under the auspices of the Rathestar Mandal a public meeting of the Parsis is called at the Anjuman Fire Temple, Dhobitalao, this evening at 6-15 S.T. to express their disapproval of opening the liquorshops in the vicinity of the Fire Temple. The newly appointed Dastur Minocherji Kaikhusro will preside. All the Parsis, especially the residents of Dhobitalao are requested to be present.

MADRASI CO-OPERATIVE HOSTEL SOCIETY.

The second general meeting of the Madrasi Co-Operative Hostel Society, Ltd., Dadar, will be held at their registered office, 599, Lady Jamshedji Road, Dadar, (opp. Hasali Tank), on Sunday (the 4th inst.) at 4 p.m. (S.T.)

BANK MANAGERS' TRAINING CLASS.

The training class for Managers of Co-operative Banks will commence from Friday the 4th August 1922 immediately after the termination of the English Training and Honorary Organizers' Training Classes. Candidates are expected to attend the latter two classes also which commence on Monday, the 24th July 1922. The course of training for Bank Managers will extend over a period of three months and shall include practical training at the Provincial Co-operative Bank and touring with the Assistant Registrars or Bank officials with a view to gain first hand knowledge of typical cooperative institutions in the Presidency. A series of lectures on special subjects by officials of the Cooperative Department and of the Provincial Co-operative Bank will also form a part of the training.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

The Imperial Bank of India Rate of Interest on Demand Loans on Government Paper is reduced to 6 per cent.

DADAR CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Council of Management of the "G" Ward District Congress Committee will be held on next Sunday at 2 p.m. (S.T.) in the office of the Committee, Chhapra Building, Lady Jamshedji Road, Dadar.

MANDVI DIST. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Managing Committee of the Mandvi District Congress Committee will be held on Monday next, at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Committee's office, Mandvi, Bombay.

POSTAL NOTICES.

Saturday, the 3rd June 1922 will be a Post Office Holiday on account of "His Majesty the King Emperor's Birthday."

All the departments of the Bombay G. P. O. and its town sub-offices including their Telegraph branches will observe on that day the same working hours as on Sundays.

HOURS OF POSTING.

Saturday, the 3rd June 1922 being a Post Office holiday on account of His Majesty the King Emperor's Birthday, the following will be the latest hours of posting for the Homeward English mail sailing on that day.

Unregistered correspondence up to 11-0 a.m. on Saturday.

Unregistered correspondence with late fee of annas four on each article, from 11-0 a.m. to 12 Noon on Saturday.

Registered correspondence up to 7-0 p.m. on Friday.

Parcels up to 6-0 p.m. on Friday.

Money Orders up to 3-0 p.m. on Friday.

Posting at the town sub-offices must be so regulated as to reach the General Post Office before the abovementioned hours.

No late fee correspondence will be accepted at the town sub-offices.

Mails for Laurenzo Marquis and South Africa per extra s.s. 'Lingfield' via Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m on Saturday the 3-6-22.

ALLEGED ASSAULT BY A JEW.

At the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. B. N. Athavle, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate Sergeant McCulloch charged Jacob Benjamin (18) a Jew with causing hurt with a dangerous weapon to one Baburam at Medows Street on Tuesday.

The facts of the case are already reported in our Wednesday's issue.

Baburam, the complainant after his examination was shown two knives by the Court and was asked to identify the one by which he was assaulted. The complainant pointed out the wrong knife.

The accused in his statement said that as soon as he shouted "chor, chor" he ran after the complainant. He had no knife with him.

His Worship warned the accused and discharged him.

A CHILD'S FATAL FALL.

RESULT OF NEGLIGENCE IN HOSPITAL

A Hindu boy named Tula Yesoo, aged about four years, who was admitted as an indoor patient in Bai Motiabai and Petit Hospital for children on Monday last fell from the first floor of the hospital on to the stone pavement below at 9-30 a.m. on the 29th instant and died in about half an hour.

At the Coroner's Court, Mr. A. R. King, the Coroner held an inquest yesterday morning when deceased's father Yesoo Baya said he went to the hospital on the morning of the 30th instant to see his child but could not see him. Witness was on the upper floor when his dead body was brought up by a hamal. After leaving the child in the hospital at 11 a.m. on Monday witness went again at 3 p.m. when an ayah asked him for twelve annas for soap for the child and witness gave the money.

Abba Ganput, a "hamal" said at 9-30 a.m. on the 30th instant he was downstairs in the hospital when he heard a thud and found the deceased lying unconscious on the ground and took him upstairs. On the verandah on the first floor there were railings through which a child might easily get through.

Nurse Mabel De Silva said she was incharge of the children's wards in the hospital. She last saw the child alive at about 9-30 a.m. on the 30th instant, seated on his cot. She next saw him on his cot in an unconscious state. Witness did not see the father of the child who would not have come by the back stair-case. The visiting hour was from 3 to 5 p.m. The nurses and ayah were busy. Nobody saw the child fall. There were three nurses besides the witness and an ayah in the two wards. There were about twenty four patients. Witness was informed that the child was found half way down the back stair-case and she asked Nurse Steward to put him on his cot. He was put on it and the railings of the cot were put up. Witness then saw him again on the cot at 9-30 a.m.

Dr. Lionel Esdon, House Surgeon, said at about 10-10 a.m., yesterday he was called to see the child who was dying from symptoms of concussion. The child was stated to have fallen from the first floor of the hospital on to the stone pavement below. Suitable treatment was adopted but the child never rallied and died at 10-30 a.m. Death, in his opinion, was due to concussion, the result of the fall.

Replying to the Coroner, Dr. Esdon said there was once a wire netting to the railings which was removed when the passage was fell down about six months ago. The netting had never been renewed. The P. W. D. had been repeatedly asked to replace the netting. The netting was put up a few hours after the accident.

JURY'S VERDICT.

After the evidence had been recorded, the jury returned a verdict that the death was due to concussion of the brain resulting apparently from an accidental fall to the ground from the upper floor of the hospital. The jury remarked that the child did not appear to have been carefully watched in the hospital after he had tried to leave it the morning on which he fell, and that the railings in the passage at the back of the hospital should have been protected with wire netting as had then been done.

GIRL KNOCKED DEAD BY A TAXI.

At the Coroner's Court, Mr. A. R. King, the Coroner resumed the hearing of an inquest touching the death of Chandribai, a Hindu girl aged about eight years, who was knocked down and run over by a taxi-car driven by Pherozeshah Manekji Todiwalla on the Dadar Road at 2-30 p.m. on the 20th of May.

Todiwalla, the suspect was present at the enquiry.

Tukaram Krishna, P. C. No. 2690 E said the deceased was walking in the middle of the road and the taxi-car came fast also in the middle of the road. The left front mudguard of the car struck the deceased and knocked her down. The left front wheel passed over her right thigh and the left rear wheel went over her head. The car stopped after going about thirty paces.

After further evidence had been recorded, the jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

THE QUAINTS

At the Excelsior Theatre last night a large house gave an enthusiastic welcome to "The Quaints" on the opening performance of their return visit to Bombay. Mr. R. B. Salisbury has brought us a new and talented company which is quite up to his usual high standard. The opening number "Pierrot's Progress" is something quite new and is prettily staged. Mr. Harold Farrar's song "Love Will Never Die" having quite a haunting time. "A Golf Medley" performed by the male members, is very humerous and will appeal to all our local golfers. The concerted item "Home In The Twilight" is pretty and tuneful, and reminds one of happy evenings in the twilight at home. Miss Dorothy James, who is well-known to Bombay, gave us two delightful little songs at the piano. Mr. Salisbury sang "A Noisy noise Annoys An Oyster Most" in his own inimitable way. The first part of the programme terminated with a topical sketch played by the company "On The Road To Epsom" which evoked roars of laughter and applause. In the second half the chief item is the first of the Quadrilateral Plays which gives quite a new and amusing version of "The Eternal Triangle" Mr. Salisbury and Miss Dorothy James gave us two old English folk songs which were greatly appreciated. Another clever turn is "A Stroll in The Mall" sung by Miss Jessie Hitter and Mr. Guy Fare followed by a very excellent dance. Miss Mavis French and Mr. Harold Farrar pleased the audience with some fine singing, both these artistes having splendid voices. This excellent programme should on no account be missed by Excelsior patrons.

BOMBAY GOVT. GAZETTE.

Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Barrister-at-Law, will continue to act as Additional Judicial Commissioner of Sind during the absence of Mr. N. W. Kemp, Barrister-at-Law, on deputation, or pending further orders.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. M. P. Wood, C.I.E., is appointed to be Agent to the Governor in Kathiawar, with effect from the 30th December 1921.

Mr. Jamshedji Behramji Kanga, LL.B., has been appointed to be Advocate-General for the Presidency of Bombay, in succession to Sir Thomas J. Strangman, Kt., Barrister-at-Law, resigned.

Mr. Hari Krishna Gokhale has been appointed, Assistant Deputy Educational Inspector, Sholapur, and temporary Personal Assistant to the Educational Inspector, Southern Division, to be Personal Assistant to the Educational Inspector, Southern Division, with effect from the 24th June 1921.

Mr. Gangadhar Nilkanth Gokhale, I.C.E., has been appointed as Special Executive Engineer for securing accurate gaugings of the River Indus and its tributaries, on his return from leave.

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

There was rain during the week in parts of Konkan, Deccan, Karnatak, Savantwadi and Kolhapur. Picking of cotton was in progress in Kutra Belgaum and Baroda. Lands are being prepared for sowing of kharif crops. Water-supply for drinking and irrigation was generally adequate. Supply of fodder was sufficient. Agricultural stock was generally in good condition. Prices of food-grains were almost stationary.

REVISIONAL SETTLEMENT IN SIND.

REVERSAL OF OFFICIAL POLICY

(From a Sind Correspondent.)

The appointment of a Special Settlement Officer in one of the Divisions of Sindh with a view to revise the Land Settlement of the Division in the current year has given rise to a sense of alarm and discontent in the land owning class through Sindh. The revisional Settlement in Sindh for the last century has been different from that prevalent in the other divisions of the Presidency, in as much as the period of settlement of Sindh is ten years, whereas in the Presidency it is thirty years. A resolution was, however, issued by Government in July 1917 extending the period to twenty years.

The resolution was promulgated as a result of the recommendations of the Chatfield Committee which sat in 1915 to enquire into the advisibility of extending the period of settlement in Sindh. The Committee, though it could not find its way to accept the unanimous non-official suggestion of a thirty year settlement, thus bringing Sindh in line with the rest of the Presidency, recommended in conformity with the consensus of the bulk of the official opinion, extension of the settlement period from the present ten to twenty years. In doing so, the Committee amply made it clear that the reasons originally ascribed for so short a guarantee as a ten year period did not hold water then. The decennial period, being a legacy of the first or Fallow diffused settlement was introduced on account of the extremely backward state of the province the likelihood of its rapid development and the experimental nature of the settlement proposals. Thirty years had since elapsed, and the Province had largely developed its resources, many irrigational projects then under contemplation had been carried through, communications had been improved, and lastly there had been a considerable increase in the population, which is one of the principal requirements for the development of the Province. The Committee realised this fully and more. They admitted the decennial period was inconvenient, unnecessary and even oppressive. It was inconvenient to the administration, and for this reason, among others, was frequently extended in practice, and was thus unnecessary. It was oppressive as it did not give a sense of security to the zamindar and further bore hardly on him owing to the defective irrigation system in the province by which a zamindar cannot cultivate more than one third of his total holding, annually, so that the ten year period was really equivalent to a little more than three years of cultivation. This frequent revision, they added, was "inadequate", "calculated to shake the Zamindar's sense of security, arouse discontent and discourage enterprise." For all these reasons they recommended that the decennial period should be extended, and that the settlement in Sindh should normally be guaranteed for 20 years. That was in March 1916. Two years earlier, the revision of the Tando Division had taken place involving in some cases as for instance the Badin Taluka, an enhancement of 83 per cent. It took the Government nearly a year and a half to digest the Committee's report, till at last in July 1917 they came out with the resolution referred to above extending the period of settlement from ten to twenty years.

GOING BACK ON COMMITTEE'S RECOMMENDATION.

Taking into consideration the reasons which prompted the Committee to recommend the extension, and the fact that a revision of the Tando Sub-division had taken place on the old basis only two years earlier than their deliberations came to an end, no one would have us believed that the resolution was not intended to have a retrospective effect on the following revision, which is due in 1923. And yet we find that a special officer has been deputed to tour in the Sub-division, presumably for the purpose of making preparations for revising the settlement. Such a thing seems to us to be going back on the policy adumberated in the 1917 resolution, for there is nothing in the resolution from which it can be legitimately argued that it was intended to have a prospective effect, and not a *retrospective* effect. As Rao Bahadur Hiranand Khemsing has pointed out in his letter to the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Rev. Dept. the words of para 4 of the resolution "are too broad to bear this narrow and manifestly absurd construction." How could it be otherwise when every single argument advanced by the Committee in support of the extension to 20 years is as unrefutable to-day, as it was then. The proposed revision therefore is clearly contrary to the spirit of the 1917 resolution extending the period to twenty years. The zamindars of Tando Divisions are entitled to an explanation for this strange and illogical course of action which clearly amounts to a reversal of policy.

MALABAR RELIEF FUND.

9TH LIST OF SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Mr. G. K. Devadhar, Joint Hon. Secretary, (General Organization), Malabar Relief Fund, Bombay, sends the following 9th list of subscriptions received from 10th to 20th May for publication:—

Collections through the League of Progress Satara Rs. 172-11-0; Messrs. Murgalia & Co., Bombay Rs. 150; Court of the 5th Presidency Magistrate, Dadar, Bombay, Rs. 30; F. J. Ginwala Esquire, Solicitor, Bombay, Rs. 25; Dr. S. W. Hardikar, Hyderabad (Deccan) Rs. 10; Collections below Rs. ten (74 Items) Rs. 14, sale of tickets Rs. 65, total Rs. 466-11-0; amount previously acknowledged Rs. 164,850-13-10; grand total Rs. 165,317-9-4.

ALLAHABAD BANK DACOITY CASE.

APPROVER'S DISCLOSURES.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, May 31.

The deposition of the approver Khasi Prasad Singh in the Allahabad Bank dacoity case was resumed to-day. The witness and his companion on arrival at Jhusi, in Allahabad District, looked out for a motor-car engaged one and made enquiries at various places. Eventually the person said to be Durga Prasad sold him the car. The car had arrived and all were asked to assemble near the railway bridge on the 30th instant. There Durga Prasad told the witness that the motor was in Jhusi where the witness went next day and met the whole party. He saw the motor car and recognised it as the car engaged in Calcutta and the same car was now in the Court compound. Durga Prasad explained to them that there was to be a dacoity and the woman was used only to ward off suspicion. The woman and the witness were left behind at Paphaman to be picked up later. Others returned in the afternoon and Durga Prasad said no dacoity was committed that day as the booty was one of only Rs. 5,000 to Rs 10,000 of which they had information. In the morning of the 2nd May the witness and the woman were told to proceed to a place appointed and went for others to return. They waited there an between two and three in the afternoon they heard the horn of the car which slowed down to pick them up. The car contained then, besides the witness and the woman, five other accused namely, the accused Dass, Sheoharak, Budhai, Sidhai and Durga Prasad making seven persons. The car moved on and Durga Prasad asked Sidhai to give up extra Rs. 600 which he did taking it out of the bundle of notes. Durga Prasad asked Budhai and Sidhai to get off which they did about two miles from Paphaman. Durga Prasad said that he had given one share to the driver and four shares were left and the balance was to be paid to the witness and the woman. On the way Durga Prasad took out two bundles of notes and opening them gave Rs. 500 to the witness, Rs. 500 to Dass and Rs. 400 to the woman. Then Durga Prasad got off the car and went away leaving four of them in it. About two miles from Shiltanpur, the tyre got punctured and they stopped to repair it. The police car then came up and arrested them as described by previous witnesses.

DURGA PRASAD ABSCONDS.

At this stage the Court rose for the day. While hearing was going on information was received that Durga Prasad had absconded. The accused referred to by the approver was arrested at Allahabad in the morning. He will be shortly placed before the Magistrate.

MURDEROUS DACOITY IN LAHORE DIST.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, May 31.

The news has reached here of a cruel and murderous dacoity by an armed gang on the night of May 21st at Halla in Lahore District. The gang entered a court yard, butchered four persons and made off with about Rs. 5,000 in cash and jewellery and other valuables. One of the gang used a .303 rifle firing 8 rounds from it, another dacoit had a 12 bore which he did not appear to have fired off. An old woman who first heard and challenged the dacoits was shot. An old man an inmate of the house woke up and advanced towards the dacoits only to be shot and killed instantly. A dacoit then struck another of the inmates in the premies with a chavi. The unfortunate man bled to death. A woman from whom dacoits then demanded her keys refused to give them up and was promptly beaten to death with clubs. Two bullocks and a buffalo were also wounded by rifle fire. The dacoits then broke ope the rooms and removed all valuables they could find and made off. Next day local police began investigating under the direction of the additional Superintendent and three Assistant Superintendents.

Their trial was successfully followed by trackers for a distance of 25 miles through Changa Manga Forest but at that point a duststorm had obliterated the tracks altogether. It was believed the dacoits had taken refuge in a certain quarter of the forest from which the track had emerged. This was carefully traced by a large force of police sent from Lahore under the direction of the Senior Superintendent of Police who was accompanied by the District Magistrate but no trace of the gang was found. Only a man who was an absconder in another case was captured.

JAI SHRI MAHATMA GANDHI.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Those who are true to their salt and are true followers of Mahatma Gondhi, are really anxious to fulfil the motto, of "Jai Shri Mahatma Gandhi," which is as follows:—Justice Awaits India: Self-Helf Regenerates Independance; Motherland Advocates Harmoney and Thrift, Maintaining Autonomy; Generously Advocate National Developing Handloom Institutions for salvation of India. That is why I am now anxious to take up the Self-Help movement, in Municipal and Local Board Venacular schools and grant-in-aid English schools, in promoting spinning and Handloom weaving, as cottage Industry, for economic progress of India. That is why, I have now decided not to take up any service though I am suffering from the pinch of adversity, being at the bottom of the wheel of fortune, in order to fulfil the motto of "Jai Shri Mahatma Gandhi"—until he is set at liberty to guide the destiny of India, once again—Hence, I volunteer my humble services to bring this patriotic movement to a success, if patronised by the well-wishers of India. Yours, etc.

NARAEN RAO KULKERNY.

An Allahabad message of June 1 states: His Holiness Jagadguru Shri Swami Sankaracharya of Sharda Peth, paid a visit to Bareilly on the 28th instant where he addressed several public meetings.

AKHILA KARNATAK SANGHA.

MR. DESPANDE ON WORK AHEAD FOR THE NATION

Under the auspices of the Akhila Karnataka Sangha a meeting of the Karnatak residents of Bombay was held at Saraswat Buildings, Gamdevi, on Tuesday night to accord a welcome to Deshabhakta, Changadharrao Deshpande, President of the Karnatak Provincial Congress Committee, in their midst. On behalf of the Sangha Mr. Narayen A. Kamath gave a short account of the institution and its activities, and in welcoming Mr. Deshpande dwelt on the great and selfless work which he was doing for the Motherland. He concluded by expressing his conviction that if the Karnatakis assembled there would develop even a hundredth part of the qualities of their distinguished guest they would be able to do substantial work in the cause of the country. Mr. Deshpande was then garlanded amidst loud cheers.

Mr. Deshpande then addressed the gathering. He expressed his gratification at seeing a fair number of ladies and so many of his Karnatak countrymen present dressed in Khadi and attributed the presence of themselves and himself there to the constitution of Karnatak as a Province under the Congress scheme. The Karnatak owed its new birth and life as a compact Congress unit to Mahatma Gandhi, who with his keen foresight counted upon greater and more rapid success for the national movement if India were divided into different provinces on the linguistic basis for Congress purposes. He was very glad to learn of the formation and activities of the Akhila Karnataka Sangha towards the furtherance of Congress work among the Karnatakis of Bombay. He mentioned with satisfaction that Karnatak had so far loyally adhered to the Congress programme and had kept itself free from internal disputes and divisions, unlike some other provinces. He hoped that the Karnatak residents of Bombay would continue their work as at present and thus promote the continuance of work on the same lines in their native province, as this was essential for unity in the Karnatak and success of the Congress programme not only there but also outside it. They should not forget that by assiduously and successfully working out its various items, they could secure the release of Mahatmaji before the expiration of his term of imprisonment.

INDIA'S PRESENT FETTERED LIFE.

Referring to Mr. Kamat's reference to his having spent 6 months in jail, he would tell them that he did not perceive much difference between life within the jail and outside it. No doubt they enjoyed so-called freedom outside jail in some matters; for example, they could select their place of residence and class or residence, their daily food and so on, but whereas in the jails they had a Superintendent and underlings to rule over them they had outside a host of jailors high and low amound them and Indians were unable to assert and exercise their manhood without a rude challenge from the Government. In the concluding part of his address Mr. Deshpande feelingly mentioned the fact that there were as his fellow-prisoners a number of men undergoing long terms of imprisonment, and when he asked them whether they would like to be released in honour of the Prince's visit they emphatically replied that they would not care to seek any favours from the present Government.

Mr. Kalelkar of the Satyagraha Ashram, Sabarmati, who was one of the guests present, expressed his pleasure at being able to attend the meeting as he himself was a Karnataki though born and brought up in the Maharashtra and now settled in Gujarat. He mentioned how in his school days his one ambition was to pass the examinations and get a comfortable post in Government service, how when in Bombay he decided to give up once for all his desire to appear for the LL.B. and how he came to settle in the Satyagraha Ashram at Sabarmati.

The members of the Managing Committee of the Akhila Karnataka Sangha who were present, along with a few of the expert spinners on the Charkha among the Karnatakis of Bombay, were next introduced to Mr. Deshpande, and the meeting terminated with a hearty vote of thanks to the distinguished guest of the evening.

E. I. CATHOLICS & PADROADO

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir.—With reference to the description in your journal dated the 24th or 25th of May 1922, of the meeting held at Andheri, of the Catholics East Indians of the Diocese of Damaun and others it is said that only two of the Rev. Father's present were found on the sides of the Padroado. This is not correct. As a matter of fact myself and all the other Rev. Fathers were against the proposal for the removal of the Padroado jurisdiction.—Yours, etc.

(Rev.) M. W. GRACIAS.

St. Anne's Chapel, Malla,
Bandra, May 31.

U. P. NEWS.

A NEW WEEKLY.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, May 31.

The U. P. Government has removed Babu Ganpat Sahai, member of Sultanpur District Board, and M. Muinuddin, member of Allahabad District Board from their seats on the Boards under section 10 of the District Board Act. The Secretary of Rajasthan, Sevasanga Ajmere, has wired to the agent, Governor-General in Rajputana on the question of Bhil unrest saying that the Agent is mistaken in believing that peace has been restored by the measures hitherto adopted. Discontent is rather growing deeper and keener and the situation in Behar is full of anxiety.

A New Weekly entitled "Meerut Opinion" has been issued from Meerut under the editorship of Messrs. Munilal Agarwala and Madan Mohan. The journal claims to be a non-party organ.

THE DERBY.

WON BY CAPTAIN CUTTLE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, May 31.

The weather was glorious at Epsom today. Heat was sweltering and many people were overcome before the racing started. The King and Queen and the Duke of York, Prince Henry and Viscount Lascelles were present.

After a breakaway caused by Tamar and Norseman, Jacquet led from Psychology, Captain Cuttle, Scamp, Irish Battle, Saint Louis and Pondoland. This order was maintained for five furlongs, when Scamp went up to the second place in front of Captain Cuttle, Psychology, Saint Louis.

Rounding the Tattenham Corner, Scamp weakened, whereupon Captain Cuttle joined Jacquet who weakened in the next few strides leaving Captain Cuttle clear of Tamar, Psychology, Craigangower, Simon Pure and Saint Louis. The race was now virtually over, Lord Woolavington's colt increasing the lead at a distance, and finally winning easily. Saint Louis came in fourth. Simon Pure fifth, Villars sixth and Lofos last.

BETTING BEFORE RACE AND DETAILS.

Betting on the Derby was ten to one against Captain Cuttle, ten to one against Tamar, and twenty to one against Craigangower.

Thirty ran. Four lengths separated the first and the second, and three lengths separated the second and the third. Lord Bilberry (Leach) ran.

True Knight, Schiehallion, and Ceylonese were non-starters.

Otherwise the runners were identical with the last list of the Probable Starters.

Time was:—Two minutes, thirty-four and three-fifths seconds.

"A RECORD."

The time for the Derby constitutes a record. The previous best time was made by Spion Kop in 1920 who finished in two minutes, thirty-four and three-fifths seconds.

This does not take into account the times of wartime Derby's at Newmarket.

CALCUTTA DERBY SWEEP.

A LIVERPOOL TYPIST'S GOOD LUCK

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, June 1.

Miss Gwendoline Thomas, who is thirty-four years old and is a typist in the Royal Insurance Office, Liverpool is the happy owner of the Captain Cuttle ticket in the Calcutta Sweep for Derby. She benefits to the extent of £60,000. She had insured a substantial sum before the race by selling one half of the share for three thousand. Her sudden access to wealth has not stopped her staying till a late hour at the office and discharging her duties. She has worked at her office for seventeen years. She acquired the lucky ticket through a Liverpullian who does business in Calcutta and who sent several tickets to friends from whom Miss Thomas bought hers. She has been the main support of widowed mother for many years.

500 MILES' MOTOR-CAR RACE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, May 31.

Indianapolis.—A five hundred miles' motor-car race here has been won by Murphy in a eight cylinder car. His time was five hours, seventeen minutes and thirty-one seconds, and he captures 35,000 dollars in the prize money.

TEE GOAN STEWARDS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—As President of the Goan Union, which has at heart the welfare of the sons of Goa in foreign parts, I beg to thank you for your refreshing article anent the Lascars, which appeared in your yesterday's issue and in which you incidentally express your doubts as regards the cowardly conduct attributed to the Goan crew in the ill-fated S. S. Egypt.

Evidently the hue and cry that has been rightly raised in favour of the sturdy lascars who have proved their heroism before now in the greatest of dangers, has caused those responsible for the aspersion cast against these brave men to sing a different tune and make the Goan stewards the scape-goats of their wretched bungling. Those, however, who know the characteristics of the Goan stewards who have for years together faithfully served the great shipping companies, faced the perils of the deep and rendered invaluable services in the titanic War, during which a large number of them courageously met their death, will refuse to give credence to the sinister story spread about them and will exclaim with you, "We cannot believe it of the Goanese stewards that they acted in so Cowardly manner, as has been suggested by Captain Carr." You are the first, I understand, to publicly express your noble sentiments which, I can assure you will earn you the gratitude of a poor but grateful people. While investigations are afoot judgment should be suspended, and, in the meantime, to use the wise words of your worthy correspondent, the P. and O. passenger, "Let us wait till we know exactly what percentage of officers, passengers and engineers have saved their skins, and the proportion of lascars and Goanese who have gone to their watery grave. We shall then be able to tell the stag-hounds from the sheep-dogs."—Yours, etc.

F. PAWIS,
President, Goan Union.

Bombay, 1st June, 1922.

NEW BOOK BY.

PROF. VASWANI

In the Sikh Sanctuary.

The message of the Sikh Gurus and their Scriptures:—Great has been the contribution of the Sikhs to India's life. And great is the value of Sikh history and the Sikh Scripture for those who would help India to be a free nation in the coming days. To read Sikh history is to understand that the Sikh did not enter upon their historical mission, without going through a period of preparation. A succession of great souls—the Gurus—for almost a century helped the Sikhs to organise themselves into a strong community able to win victory against a great power. The author indicates in this volume the value of the Sikh message to us who are faced with the task of winning freedom against forces.

Price, Re. 1-8.

KRISHNA'S FLUTE.

Krishna's Flute has a message for the nations. At this hour when Bureaucracy has hurled against the nation a policy of force, when some of the noblest of India's sons are in chains, when hundreds of students are pressing forward to the Prison house as to a place of Pilgrimage—at this hour young men will find strength in the message of the Master's Flute.

Price, Re. 1-8.

INDIA ARISEN.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Friday, June 2, 1922.

THE EVIDENCE.

General Townshend has ventured to declare in the House of Commons that the recent reports of Turkish atrocities were absolutely false. This attitude of scepticism, and suspicion, was adopted by the world of Islam at the very first mention of the "atrocities", and the mail papers now allow us to examine the evidence on which Mr. Chamberlain's denunciation of the Turks was based. The only evidence against the Turks is apparently the statement made by four American relief workers namely—Major Yowell, Dr. Ward, Dr. Ruth Parmalee and Miss Isabel Harley—all of whom were attached to a relief station at Kharput and all of whom have just been deported from Kharput. Of course, the Americans profess entire ignorance as to the reasons for their deportation. This was to be expected. Major Yowell, the senior member of the deported party, unburdened his soul to this mystified effect in an interview he accorded a London "Times" representative at Constantinople in mail week: "I was arrested on March 5 for reasons which the Turks refused to divulge and was forcibly deported." That is his version of the affair. And because it does not sound very convincing on the face of it, since the Turks are reasoning animals and do not deport Americans for the mere fun of the thing, Major Yowell suggested that the Turks wished to get rid of the Americans as inconvenient eye-witnesses as a prelude to fresh Turkish outrages against the Christian population of Asia Minor." Major Yowell's suggestion does not surprise us. We could hardly expect him to admit that he and his friends were, for instance, encouraging sedition or unrest among the Ottoman Christians at a time of war.

But most reasonable men will find it a great deal easier to credit the suggestion we make rather than that made by Major Yowell. The Turks, says Major Yowell, have been consistently unfriendly to him and his party. Granting for the sake of argument that the Turks are not eccentric people who take violent dislikes to strangers for no ostensible reason, we are tempted to wonder why Major Yowell and his friends at Kharput were not loved by the Turks. The American's statement alleges that the unfriendly acts towards the American Relief Mission constituted a long series—dating from October last at the least. Why then was no protest made until after the missionaries were deported? Further, the Major's statement abounds in allegations of atrocities he and his friends had witnessed during the past many months. Why in the name of candour were the Turks encouraged by the silence of the Americans all these months to continue their evil work? Surely it was the duty of these suddenly garrulous people to report atrocities to the world the moment their eyes witnessed the harrowing scenes Major Yowell described to a newspaper correspondent. Men and women who remain mute after observing a crime become by law accessories after the fact. Only cowards, dupes or bribed persons could witness atrocities and refrain from reporting these or protesting against them till six months after the event. Major Yowell clearly suggests that he and his friends were not duped. Were they then afraid to denounce the Turks? Or did a Turkish version of Sir Basil Zaharoff buy their silence which amounted to assistance in the alleged work of massacre and rape?

The fact appears plain that this latest allegation is born of spite and a vindictive desire on the part of discomfited people to hit back at the Turks who had deported the Americans. No other plausible explanation can be offered. No other will be accepted by the Muslims of the world unless supported by evidence a great deal more probable on the face of it than the mere words of aliens deported for offences against the Turkish Government—offences the nature and gravity of which the Kemalists will doubtless divulge when the proper time comes. Only where allegations slander Muslim Turks are the words of persons deported because they are undesirable aliens held worthy of credence. Mr. T. Lincoln, the ex.M. P. and spy, was not regarded by the British people as an authority on the character and actions of the British Government when he vilified these during the war. But Christians deported from Turkish territory for unfriendly acts towards the Turkish Government are deemed the most credible of witnesses even when their statements teem with evidence of untruthfulness and prejudice. If the Turks were the monsters these chagrinned American mischief-makers depict them, surely they would have murdered the Americans rather than merely deport them safely to where they might spread their lying tales broadcast. The witnesses ask the world to believe that the Turks are not only monsters of blood-lust and iniquity but that they are a simple folk at the same time who have not the wit to conceal their crimes. They ask the world to believe that the Turks deported them as inconvenient eye-witnesses both before and after atrocities had been committed. They ask the world to believe that they personally witnessed unspeakable atrocities for many months and had personally suffered insult and indignities through the same period without raising a word of protest—until they were deported for no reason whatever. In brief, they ask the world to believe statements which are incredible, inconsistent and obviously spiteful—merely because they who make the statements are Christians and the men they slander are Muslims, of whom all evil can readily be believed!

RAILWAYS IN INDIA, (1920-1921.)

The Administration Report for 1920-21 for the Railways in India is an obsolete document for more reasons than one. Not only the period covered by the report is long since past, but, thanks to the report of the Acworth Committee on Indian Railways some of the conclusions and reflections in the Report must inevitably sound antediluvian even to the most hardened admirer of official reticence. Thus the section on "Capital raised and expended" or that on "Working Expenses," though instructive in so far as they are descriptive, are bound to be misleading in so far as they give no indication of the new developments motived by the Acworth recommendations or compelled by the Retrenchment Committee. We particularly invite attention to the rise in the Working Expenses, which before the War averaged 50 per cent. of the gross earnings, and were during the War still lower, but which in the year under review had risen to 65 per cent. and for the next year were still higher. "It is probable" says the Report p. 22 "that the high-water mark has not yet been reached and 1921-22 will show an even higher proportion. It is obvious, therefore, that if the railways are to maintain their former financial status, the railways must be prepared either to check this tendency by economy, or to neutralise it by increased earning capacity. We commend this passage to the attention of the forthcoming Inchcape Committee in the confident hope that this year's mad experiment of increased charges will have by that time conclusively proved the futility of the latter alternative. The last six week's figures of Railway earnings could not possibly have been more ominous.

The financial results of the Indian Railways (pp. 42-45) as shown in the Report are no true index of the actual position. The Railways are regarded as a commercial asset, and yet the fundamental principle of a commercial undertaking is violated in displaying the Profits of the Indian Railways. The Profits are arrived at *without* providing for the depreciation of Railway Plant and Stock, but the Report is discreetly silent on that score. We wish the gentlemen who enthusiastically voted 150 crores for Railway expansion in five years, without benefit of lapse of unexpended sums, had understood this position a little more fully. Even without allowing for depreciation the percentage of net earnings to capital investment has fallen from 7.53 in 1918-19 to 4.74 in 1920-21, and is at present hardly over 3.5 per cent.

There are many other interesting points on which the report might with advantage have been more explicit than it is. For example the table on p. 29 gives the total staff of the Railways, in three columns of Europeans, Anglo-Indians and Indians; but tells nothing about the average salary in each section. The chapter on earnings has a sublime instance of official nonchalance in para 12. Speaking of the widely prevalent evil of theft on railways, the para concludes: "It is not, however, to be inferred that measures to check this practice are not being adopted." We should have felt infinitely more grateful to the compiler of this document if he had condescended to tell us more in detail what those measures might be and how far they have proved effective. As it is, we can only say that this is a characteristically Indian bureaucratic Report.

Notes of the Day

"Industrial Finance."

By an oversight, owing to the change of system which was inaugurated the day before yesterday in the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, our first "Note of the Day" yesterday, referring to a Scheme for the formation of a National Industrial Bank, appeared alone, without the Scheme referred to, which appears to-day.

Not the Captain of the "Egypt."

A correspondent writes to inform us referring to our editorial note of May 31st, "Our Lascars", that Capt. Carr who gave a statement to the Paris "Matin", and later declared that by Lascars he meant Goanese stewards, is not the Captain of the "Egypt" but a passenger by that vessel. "It would be impossible", writes our correspondent, "for the Commander of a ship carrying an Indian crew to refer to Goanese stewards as Lascars or *vice versa*; and it would be equally impossible for any commander who had an Indian crew under him during the great war to impute cowardice to them." We are very glad to publish this correction. Our correspondent adds: "It is a mistake to say that the Lascar is badly paid, and he certainly is not ill-treated." The writer of our editorial note was not referring to his treatment by the P. and O. Company so much as to his position in the European shipping world and his chance of rising to a high position in the merchant service. That he is not ill-treated by the Company, we quite agree. But by the *genus* European passenger he is despised..

Situation in Balasinor.

Since the Lok Samaj was prohibited from holding its annual sessions by an order of the State, Balasinor is passing through a very critical period. A sum of Rs. 2,000 was demanded from each of the five workers of the Samaj and on their refusing to comply with an order which they regarded as arbitrary they were thrown into jail. The treatment meted out to them in jail was such as to exasperate public feeling. But wise management by the remaining leaders saved the situation from taking an undesirable turn. The only course that the people thought fit to take in order to express their disapproval of the action of the State authorities was peaceful strike. The whole town observed a complete *hartal* for six days beginning from the 21st of May without a single instance of disorder. The State officials were afraid that if the *hartal* should continue the prestige of the State would be lowered in the estimation of the outside world. They hit on a device for breaking the strike, not by conceding the reasonable demands of the people but by force. A report was circulated that a serious riot was to take place between the Hindus and the Mahomedans on the Id-day over the question of opening the shops. The workers of the Lok Samaj took immediate steps to contradict the report for the two communities are living on quite friendly terms. The situation was precipitated on the morning of last Saturday when the gates of the town were ordered to be closed, and cane sticks were issued to the police to be used on the bodies of the shop-keepers and wearers of Khadi cloth. About 500 men were beaten by the policemen and the Nawab Saheb is reported to have moved all over the town to see that his orders were duly executed. Later reports show that the brutality continued even on the following day. Heaps of Khadi clothes were set on fire at two places and the whole town was kept trembling with terror. The wells and tanks are all outside the town and no water could be fetched the whole day. Mr. Mehta, President of the Lok Samaj, was kept in police custody. We fail to understand on what sort of advice the ruler of Balasinor has acted thus. An Indian is traditionally loyal to his king and by all accounts the Nawab has until now been popular with all his subjects. Possibly the Nawab who till lately seemed to favour the Lok Samaj has been told that the latter is a revolutionary body hostile to his regime. At any rate he seems to have forgotten what he himself said on an occasion when he presided over a meeting of the very Samaj which he now seems bent upon destroying. He remarked: "The Balasinor Lok Samaj is a real blessing so long as its activities are followed strictly on principles of moderation and in the interests of the ruler and the ruled. I shall, therefore, always sympathise with the Samaj in its moderate activities. . . . I suggest to my dear subjects that I am ever prepared to listen to their grievances. They should fearlessly approach me and speak to me courageously. There is no-one to prevent them from doing so."

The Colour Bar.

An advertisement of the Government of Bihar and Orissa is going round the Press calling for applications for the post of Deputy Superintendent of that Government's press at Patna on a salary of Rs. 350 to Rs. 500 with free quarters. So far so good; but why the candidate must have "European qualifications" our imagination fails to grasp. The post of a Press Deputy Superintendent is not a political or military appointment of the Bihar Government that the said Government should take precautions lest its political or military secrets should leak out. We have a fair idea of the duties of a Press Deputy but we do not see why the gentleman should have "European qualifications" and this is a very nice term. It may mean literally anything, but what is meant by that term we know very well—it means "European parentage" and not qualifications of an academic nature. Of all things in the world we fail to understand why a Press Deputy must be of European parentage. When the Imperial Government is speaking of Indianising services in these days, why does the Bihar and Orissa Government ask for a Deputy Superintendent of European parentage and on a princely salary of Rs. 350 to 500? Everyone knows that a European cannot in these hard days afford to live on that small pittance; and to demand professional and technical qualifications on this sum is an insult, we should say, firstly, to the Europeans! and, secondly, to the profession. The prospects in the Printing department are so slow owing to the time honoured system of keeping Superintendents permanently attached to the same place— and the service in the Printing department being purely a provincial one there is hardly any prospect for a Deputy to become a Superintendent in the course of even 15 to 20 years! To recruit Europeans in such a service is to strangle them, and even those that are available cannot be qualified printers as they earn much more in private service. The best course would be to open this service to the Indians. There is a great dearth of printers amongst Indians. Time was when no boy of a respectable family—even if he were a duffer—would join a printing press; but owing to the far sighted policy of the late Mr. Ross, (Superintendent, Government Printing, India) boys of respectable families having University qualifications were induced to join the press in about 1901 and since then Indian boys have gradually elbowed out the Roman Catholic orphans from the printing trade, both Government and private. The presses in the nineties were full of those Roman Catholic orphans. But still the service has no attraction or respectability. The highest administrative post for an Indian in the Government presses is that of the Head Accountant (Rs. 300.) That post carries some respect. On the technique side the highest is about the same as overseers. The poor fellows can never be Deputy Superintendents even though they may during their overseership have trained up half-a-dozen Deputy Superintendents who were but raw youths recruited from "frames" in some obscure printing office in England. The Deputies were never gazetted officers, neither are they now. The time has come when this post should be no longer the monopoly of the "Blue Blood". Sir Henry Wheeler has the reputation, of being a strong man. Here is a chance for him.

Printing Service.

While writing the above we notice a Press communique issued by the Government of India that three candidates have been specially selected for training in the Government of India Central Press at Calcutta, but this is no new thing as we said before. Mr. Charles Sanderson while Deputy Superintendent of the Government of India Central Press and Mr. Wm. Ross both took up batches of educated young men for training, and most of the pupils are doing well. As a matter of fact we know of many such, though our benign Government seems to think that it is doing something new in opening the doors of higher service in the printing department to the children of the soil. Nothing of the kind!! Of course in the days of Ross-Chalmers there were no press communiques, and relations between the Head and the staff were quite cordial. Mr. Ross's scheme of training educated Indians was practically knocked on the head by the then Press Examiner, Mr. A. Hydari's system of audit which declared the entertainment of apprentices on the day—extra establishment as illegal and amounting to improper use of Government money. If Government is really anxious to Indianise the higher grades of this service then the advertisement calling for application for the post of Deputy Superintendent in the Bihar and Orissa Government Press at Patna should be amended and the "colour bar" removed. We are sure that suitable candidates will not be wanting from among Indians having not only practical knowledge of the art but also long Government Press, experience, who have gone into private service "to better themselves."

Securing Irak.

Mr. Churchill has just explained in the House of Commons that if the expenditure in Irak exceeds the revenue, no grant-in-aid will be made to Irak from Imperial funds. But it must not be understood that British expenditure in connection with Irak, or with a view to retaining British ascendency in Irak, ceases. Mr. Churchill is a resourceful man. He, it seems, hopes to be able to keep King Feisul dutifully subservient by holding the Sultan of Nejd and his Wahabies as a pistol to Feisul's head. Mr. Churchill thinks the Sultan has been hired for this purpose by a salary of £5,000 and a recent conference at Mohammerah produced an agreement which defined the Sultan's functions as a bully. The mail papers, as usual, give us the first information about this conference attended by representatives of the Sultan of Nejd, the British High Commissioner and King Feisul. In the agreement at which the Conference arrived, occurs the significant clause that the Sultan will respect the agreement, and the frontier of Irak as defined by the agreement, only for so long as Irak and Britain are at peace. This is clearly a threat that on the outbreak of hostilities between Feisul and the British—provoked, of course, by the British refusal to give Irak independence—the Sultan of Nejd will be incited to ravage Irak. But this bright little plan may not work. The Sultan may strike for higher wages. However this may be, Mr. Churchill's Eastern strategy is not particularly edifying. Britain uses not to hire others to fight for her—a pretending only rich and decadent Nation resorts to.

IRISH DEBATE

MR. CHURHILL'S STATEMENT.

APPEAL TO GIVE TREATY EVERY CHANCE.

DEMAND FOR RESTORATION OF ORDER ON FRONTIER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 31.

Although it was the Derby Day, the House of Commons was crowded today for the Irish debate. Mr. Fitz Alan, Lord Birkenhead, and Messrs. Michael Collins, Griffith and Duggan were present in the galleries.

MR. CHURCHILL'S STATEMENT.

Mr. Churchill said that the consequences of the pact between Mr. Collins and De Valera were serious. It was probable that the Irish would be unable freely to express their views on the treaty at the election. The Parliament, which would result from the election, would be arbitrarily divided on the supreme issue of the establishment of a Republic.

Government was in no way disposed to relax its vigilance or its responsibility regarding the faithful carrying out of the treaty. By the provision of a compact that included four enemies to the Anglo-Irish treaty, the new Government struck directly at that Treaty. If four men were willing to sign a *Bona-fide* declaration of adherence to the treaty, the Imperial Government would have no ground for complaint. If not, then the Treaty was broken and the Imperial Government would resume its liberty of action regarding the resumption of transferred powers or the reoccupation of the territory.

The Provisional Government's explanation of anarchy in Ireland as a reason for entering into a compact shewed how low the civic courage and manhood of Ireland had fallen. After referring to the compact's grave effects in Ulster, Mr. Churchill said that the Provisional Government had kept its promise in submitting draft of the Free State constitution to the Imperial Government. It had been examined by the British signatories to the Treaty, and would be published shortly after Whitsuntide, when it would enable the House of Commons to judge whether it conformed to the Treaty.

Mr. Churchill concluded by expressing his confidence that the members of the Provisional Government were not acting in bad confidence and in Ireland's name. He believed that they were resolved to carry out the Treaty, but he was doubtful whether their policy would succeed.

The Imperial Government at least had done its part loyally, continued Mr. Churchill. If the compact resulted in a marked improvement of the conditions, the cessation of attacks on Ulster and the murders of ex-Servicement and Protestants in the South, the advantages might set off the disadvantages, which increased the delay in ascertaining the views of the Irish people respecting the Anglo-Irish Treaty.

"POSITION MUCH EASIER."

The representatives of the Provisional Government declared that the general position was much easier since the compact. They had made an unqualified repudiation of the action of the bodies which were reported to have occupied two townships on Ulster border. Mr. Churchill, therefore, intimated that the necessary measures would be taken if occupation was confirmed. He pointed out that by the course Government had taken, the constitution were ultimately found not to be in accordance with the Treaty, or if the Treaty were broken, Britain would be perfectly free to withhold ratification, and until the Treaty were satisfactorily fulfilled, there would be no obligation to proceed with the Boundary Commission or call into question the existing Ulster frontiers. He finally urged the British to give the Treaty every chance, and then they would be in the strongest position to face whatever events might approach.

Messrs. Collins and Griffiths afterwards described Mr. Churchill's speech as generally a fair statement of the situation.

Mr. Collins is leaving for Ireland tonight.

RESTORE ORDER ON ULSTER FRONTIER.

In the course of the debate Capt. Charles Craig demanded that the Imperial Government should take immediate steps, in conjunction with the Northern Government, to restore order on Ulster frontier.

Sir Henry Wilson asked why the British troops, kept in Dublin and liable to be short down, were unarmed.

In reply Mr. Churchill said that in the event of the establishment of a Republic Government would hold Dublin preliminarily to military operations.

SIR J. CRAIG.

GOES TO LONDON TO DISCUSS FUTURE SITUATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 31.

Sir J. Craig announced in the Northern Irish Parliament, to-day, that he had accepted the British Government's invitation to proceed to London, to-night, to discuss the future situation on the distinct understanding that he would not be asked to meet the South Irish representatives.

DESPERATE FIGHTING IN BELFAST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 31.

Four people were killed and ten wounded in a desperate fighting in Belfast to-night.

REPARATIONS.

LIKELIHOOD OF AGREEMENT.

L. GEORGE ON REMISSION OF WAR DEBTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 31.

In the House of Commons' debate on Reparations, after Mr. Clynes and Lieut.-Commander Kenworthy had urged the withdrawal of the Armies of Occupation from Germany, Mr. Lloyd George said the question of reparations was in a fair way of accommodation, and all reports indicated the likelihood of an agreement being reached acceptably both to France and Germany. The question of the remission of war debts was most important. It was impossible to contemplate the proposal that Britain should forego the claims of three thousand millions against the Allies without remission of her own thousand millions of debts. Britain was willing to enter into any international discussion with a view to obliterating the whole war debts provided she received benefits equal to that which she was prepared to confer. (Cheers.) The Premier said he believed the present Government was honestly doing its best to fulfil the treaty and an isolated action by any Ally would be disastrous to the entente.

REPARATIONS COMMISSION'S NOTE.

GERMAN REPLY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 31.

Paris.—The German reply to the recent note of the Reparations Commission is published. It points out that, by various economies, the 1922 budget has been reduced by twenty-four and a half milliard marks, compared with 1921, and promises specific measures to prevent an increase in the floating debt if a reasonable assistance is given by means of a foreign loan. The reply agrees, to a certain degree, of Allied supervision over the national accounts, and the German Government will take steps to prevent the exportation of capital, and will try to secure a return of the exported capital.

REPARATIONS AND REICHSTAG.

VOTE OF CONFIDENCE IN GOVT. REJECTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 31.

Berlin.—A vote of non-confidence in Government for "ignoring the Reichstag regarding the reparation negotiations" has been rejected. The National People's Parties and the Communists supported resolution.

SINN FEINERS' CONCENTRATION.

STARBANE AND DERRY, THEIR OBJECTIVES,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 31.

It is officially intimated in Belfast that a thousand Sinn Feiners from South Ireland are concentrating in the vicinity of Ulster border, from Castlefin to Clady, where they have commandeered houses. Apparently Starbane and Derry are their objectives.

The Ulster special constables after a sharp conflict repulsed the Sinn Feiners who crossed the border near Starbane. A large bridge at Clady was blown up.

GRAVE IRISH SITUATION.

GOVT. DETERMINED TO STAND BY TREATY

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 1.

The only grain of comfort extracted from the Commons debate on Ireland which had its counter part in the Lords is the demonstration of Government's steady intention to stand firm on the Treaty. Otherwise, there is a depressing unanimity in all British quarters regarding the gravity of the situation. The terrible occurrences reported from Ulster only serve to hammer in the fact. The crux of the problem is the nature of the constitution which will be presented to the Irish Parliament. Mr. Churchill's references have created the impression that an unfavourable view must be placed thereon if the draft submitted to the British Cabinet is adhered to. The public is beginning to realise that a storm may burst any moment if a Republic is declared. A measure which will necessitate drastic British action. The "Daily Chronicle" discusses the eventuality to the extent of disagreeing with the opinion expressed by Mr. Churchill that Dublin will be held as an essential military step. The "Chronicle" considers that an economic weapon sharpened into Naval blockade would quickly reduce South Ireland.

PERSONNEL OF GOODS TRAIN SUFFOCATED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 1.

Bour (on Bresse), France.—The whole of the personnel of a goods train numbering seven was suffocated during a stoppage in a tunnel near Bellegrade.

GENOA DEBATE.

OPENED IN FRENCH CHAMBER.

APPEAL TO COLLABORATE WITH GERMANY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 31.

Paris.—The Chamber opened the debate on Genoa to-day. The Socialist, M. Sembat, emphasised that opinion abroad, especially in Britain, was that France must change her policy towards Germany in order to preserve the Anglo-French friendship. He expressed gratification that the possibility of the occupation of the Ruhr had been averted.

M. Poincare read a Socialist motion urging the reconstruction of France and the rest of Europe, and at the same time of Russia, so that the war spirit should be excluded. He considered that all agreed on that score.

M. Sembat, speaking later, exhorted France to resume her tradition as the liberator of peoples and to collaborate with Germany.

The debate was adjourned till to-morrow.

INTERNATIONAL PARLIAMENTARY CONFERENCE.

SESSIONS OPEN AT SORBONE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 1.

Paris.—The International Parliamentary commercial Conference in which 22 nations including Japan and China are participating, opened at the Sorbone. Exchanges and Customs are the chief questions to be considered.

OPIUM PROBLEM.

INTERNATIONAL ACTION THE SOLUTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 1.

The drug traffic and the recrudescence of opium-growing was discussed at the early meeting of the Society of Friends when it was stated that valuable as were the League of Nations' resolutions, little real headway would be made until the fundamental question of opium production was tackled. The peril of the world's drug traffic could only be solved by an international action.

CHECKMATING BOLL-WEEVIL BY POISONING.

STARTLING RESULTS,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 31.

At the annual meeting of the Fine Cotton Spinners' Association at Manchester. Mr. H. W. Lee announced that a subsidiary company of America had found the means of checkmating bollweevil by poisoning. Six hundred bales had been raised on nine hundred acres treated with the poison, whereas practically no cotton was gathered in a similar area which had not been treated. Mr Lee considered that the worst was over. They were now able to produce yarns at a price which would command sale.

DUBLIN'S NIGHT OF TERROR,

DESPERATE FIGHT BETWEEN MOB & MILITARY

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 1.

Fierce fighting and incendiarism turned Belfast into a city of terror last night. It is already known that there were twenty-five victims of whom ten were killed. Firing continues and troops are out with machine guns. The centre of operations is in Millfield area, where the outbreak started with gunmen shooting a special constable without provocation and then another who came to his rescue. In police reinforcements hurrying to the spot a desperate battle ensued which intensified on the arrival of troops. The crowd had meantime burnt houses which were gutted, while the police and military were carrying on a duel with snipers. A bomb flung at a tram car fortunately missed its target. The citizens are terror stricken.

CABLE ITEMS.

The King has approved of the nomination of Mr. John Herbert Rish as unofficial member of the Federal Council, Malay States.

Sir Frederic Fryer has left £59,581 sterling.

Melbourne.—In response to an appeal by Lord Rawlinson, Rt. Hon. W. M. Hughes has given his assurance that the Commonwealth will heartily welcome as settlers 2,000 army officers retiring from the Indian army shortly. Mr. Hughes is obtaining from the State the Premier's full particulars of land available.

Berlin, May 31.—Twenty thousand people witnessed a football match between the Glasgow Celtic and a German team, which ended in a draw each side scoring a goal.

Nairobi.—The New East Africa shilling was issued on Wednesday and this presumably ends a series of changes in the currency which have taken place during the past two years.

Mr. Henry Withy, the Ship-owner, is dead.

Madrid.—Ex-Empress Zita has given birth to a daughter.

"ATROCITIES."

MORE CANARDS AGAINST TURKS.

LATEST STORY FROM "INDEPENDENT WITNESSES."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 31.

In the House of Commons, at question time, Mr. Harmsworth said that he had received a report from independent witnesses, who had just left Trebizond, which showed that the Turks were still committing acts of great barbarity in Trebizond district against the surviving Greeks. It was reported that even little Greek boys were collected in the compound and allowed to die of starvation. Government was doing its utmost to accelerate the despatch of a commission of enquiry, but no further action could be taken till a reply from the United States was received, which he hoped would happen either to-day or to-morrow.

RESIGNATION OF GEN. PAPOULAS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 1.

Athens.—It is reported that General Papoulas, the Greek Commander in Chief in Asia Minor, has resigned. He says his health has been affected by the bitterness of the recent happenings in connection with his position.

GREEK REPORTS OF KEMALIST ATROCITIES.

READINESS TO RECEIVE INVESTIGATION COMMISSION

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 1.

Athens.—In the Parliamentary debate on the alleged Kemalist atrocities in Asia Minor, the Foreign Minister read the official Greek reports giving ghastly details of the massacres of Christians. He said that Greece was willing to receive an international investigation commission in the territories occupied by the Greeks with a view to establishing the falsity of Kemalist charges against the Greeks.

BOUNDARIES OF IRAQ.

PLEA FOR PROTECTING KURDS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 1.

Doctor Wigram describing his work among Assyrian Christians in Mesopotomia at the annual meeting of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, urged that the boundary of Iraq should be so drawn that the Kurds would not be handed over to the vengeance of the Turks. He could not in decency and honour abandon those who fought for us. The Bishop of Mauritius appealed for greater understanding of the problem of the island in the Southern Indian Ocean.

NEGOTIATIONS WITH KING FEISUL.

STATEMENT BY MR. CHURCHILL

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 1.

Mr. Churchill replying to Col. Yate said that negotiations with King Feisul were still proceeding and he preferred not to make a statement at present regarding the possibility of evacuation of Iraq or matters connected therewith.

LOANS UNDER E. I. LOANS ACT

SECURED ON INDIAN REVENUES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 1.

In the House of Commons, Sir Robert Horne replying to Mr. Ramsden said that loans raised under the East Indian Loans Act were secured on the revenues of India alone, similar to the other liabilities of the Government in India. The Consolidated Fund of the United Kingdom was not liable to loans issued by Indian or any other Government.

FACISTI DEMONSTRATIONS AT BOLOGNA.

HOUSES OF SOCIALISTS BURNED DOWN

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 1.

Rome.—Despite the Premier's drastic measures to prevent concentration of Facisti, the latter are streaming into Bologna and camping in hundreds in the main squares. They have set fire to buildings belonging to cooperative socialist organisations and burnt the houses of Socialists. They demonstrated in front of the Prefecture and were charged by the police. The matter will arise acutely in a few days when the Chamber discusses electoral law, the committee on which has decided on the invalidity of the election of thirteen deputies (seven of whom are Facisti) because they are under age. The right wing threaten to eject Government if the decision is enforced.

Official and Personal.

Their excellencies Sir George and Lady Lloyd will arrive at Ganeshkhind on Saturday, the 10th June.

PERSIAN SITUATION.

MUSHIR-ED-DOWLEH REFUSES TO FORM CABINET.

FIGHT BETWEEN GOVT. TROOPS AND KURDS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 31.

Teheran.—Mushir-ed-Dowleh has finally refused to re-form the Cabinet. The Mejliss has informed the Shah and asked for instructions.

Saujbalak was re-occupied by the Government troops, but, after twenty-four hours' fighting, they were driven out of the town by the Kurds and suffered heavy casualties.

ATTACK ON RUSSIAN CHURCH

A PROTEST TO SOVIET GOVERNMENT

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 31.

A telegram has been sent to the Soviet Government, Moscow, signed by the leaders of all churches in Britain, protesting against an attack on the Russian Church which was especially concentrated on Patriarch Tikhon in connexion with the alienation of the church treasures for famine relief.

The Archbishop of Canterbury has been informed that His Holiness the Pope is making independent representations.

SEQUEL TO GENERAL STRIKE.

SERIOUS FIGHTING BETWEEN PORTUGUESE FORCE AND MOB.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 31.

Macao.—Seventy-four Chinese were killed and several wounded in a fight with a small Portuguese force which the mob attacked after the declaration of a general strike.

A British gunboat has arrived. The shortage of foodstuffs is feared.

TEACHER'S SUPERANNUATION BILL.

SELECT COMMITTEE'S REPORT

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 31.

The defeat of Government, on May 16th, by 151 votes to 148, on the Teachers' Superannuation Bill, is recalled by the report of the Select Committee appointed by Government as a result of the defeat to enquire into the question of contribution by teachers to the Teachers' Superannuation Fund. The Committee has decided by a bare majority that there was not implied a Government obligation to continue the contributory system of pensions. This decision was arrived at after the Chairman's report in the opposite sense had been rejected by a narrow majority.

CROWN COLONIES AND LOANS.

A CORRECTION.

(THROUGH REUTER'S BOMBAY OFFICE.)

A London cable, referring to the message regarding the Crown Colony loans, cancels the following:—

"Mr. Churchill, answering a supplementary question, said they had been most unsuccessful in placing the loans on the credit of the Colonies. Under the existing system these went a long way towards creating labour in Britain."

And substitutes the following:—

"Mr. Churchill, replying to Col. Wedgwood, said they had been *very successful* in raising the loans for the Colonies under the existing system. These went a long way towards creating labour in Britain."

GERMAN RY. EXTENSIONS.

DEMAND FOR CESSATION OF WORK

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 31.

Berlin.—A note from the Ambassadors' Conference demands the immediate cessation of the work on certain railway extensions, which have only military purpose, and undertaking that Germany will destroy, or satisfactorily alter, certain railways when the occupied part of Germany is evacuated.

PUNISHMENT OF WAR CRIMINALS.

VISCOUNT PEEL ON EX-KAISER'S EXTRADITION

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 1.

Viscount Cave, addressing the Grotius Society on the punishment for war crimes, referred to Holland's attitude and to the Allies' unsuccessful request for the extradition of ex-Kaiser and declared that the demand should have been made on the charges of definite crimes known to law. He pointed out that sixteen cases which the Allies had forwarded to the Leipzig Supreme Court resulted in only six convictions which was most unsatisfactory. The Hague Court of International Justice had still to win its spurs.

KENYA INDIANS.

MR. CHURCHILL'S BETRAYAL.

INDIAN PROTEST AGAINST NEW CUSTOMS DUTIES

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MOMBASSA, May 13.

The Colonial Secretary has done, an incalculable harm to the Indian cause in this Colony by his much-criticized speech at the East African dinner.

The Europeans here have taken his speech as the basis of his Indian policy and the Convention of Associations has sent the following resolution of appreciation to Mr. Churchill:—

"The Convention of Associations of Kenya wishes to record its appreciation (1) of Mr. Churchill's confirmation of the pledge securing the *High Lands* to *European Settlement* (italics mine); (2) of his definition of Imperial policy, namely, that Kenya shall be developed as a characteristic and distinctively (mark the word *distinctively*) British Colony evolving towards complete responsible self-government; (3) *of his assurance that strict regulation of Indian immigration will be enforced in the interest of the natives and British settlers.*"

After perusing the abovementioned resolution, who will doubt that the European community think the Indian policy as already settled in their favour? All the three points for which Convention shows its appreciation are absolutely anti-Indian and are the direct negation of the principle of Equality of Status laid down at the last Imperial Conference held in London and on which Mr. Churchill, the same man who has propounded such contradictory views, had the misfortune to preside. By the by, one would like to know what Mr. Sastri, the "Imperial Statesman," has done regarding this speech of so staunch an "imperialist" as Mr. Churchill? The Kenya Indians will be delighted to have some access to the actual wordings of the protest he made—if he has made any—against such downright negation of the principles of the Imperial Conference, at which he was one of the attendants. But in his anxiety to shine as the honoured guest of the Dominions, he, perhaps, forgets that there exists in the African part of the world a small tract of land called Kenya colony. But I definitely say that Mr. Sastri must find time and opportunity to pay a visit to this country. Then and then only will be realize the dangerous and desperate position of some of his countrymen.

CUSTOM'S DUTY ON WHEAT & FLOUR.

The economic and Finance Committee has recommended an increase of Duty on wheat from 20 to 50 per cent and wheat flour from 15 to 100. The recommendations are made on the ground of protection to the local industry.

The African produce of wheat is not a good favour, and the quality of its flour is also very low compared to that imported from India. The wheat and flour are the principle articles of food for Indians as well as natives of this country and it is the Indian merchants who are the principal and sole dealers in these commoditeers who will greatly suffer by the imposition of these monstrous prohibitive duties on these articles. Protective and prohibitive duties produce good results when the local industry for the protection of which the duties are to be imposed is quite capable of balancing the supply and demand. But this is not the position here for wheat is not produced in sufficient quantity. This being the case the expected imposition will only result in a great inflation of the prices of wheat and flour and consequently hit hard ultimately the natives of this country. The whole thing seems to have been engineered by the local capitalists who are up at the chance of profiteering at the expense of the poor.

But this recommendation has a considerable bearing on the political situation of this country.

As mentioned above, Indians are the sole traders in the commodities taxed and India is the chief exporter to African ports of wheat and flour. A shipment or two occasionally comes from Australia, but it is not much and hence does not count. The duties will paralyse completely this trade with India, and many merchants shall have to close down. India will lose a trade worth £140,000 annually.

It is absolutely impossible to consider this question in any other light. The fixed object of Europeans here appears to be by hook or crook to make it impossible for Indians to live in this colony.

Mr. Leftwich, the Indian Trade Commission in this country, has already sent in a strong protest against the imposition of any such duties and the Indian Chamber of Commerce has followed suit.

It is desirable that Bombay merchants dealing with Africa should take active steps in the matter. They should rouse themselves from the extreme lethargy that they are sunk in at present or it will be too late and they will find themselves soon face to face with the ruin of the trade without even the solace.

INDIAN MEMBER IN COUNCIL.

At a general meeting of Mombassa Indians held on 4th instant Mr. J. B. Joshi was elected as a temporary member, in the absence of Mr. H. M. Jeevanjee, who is in London, to sit on Legislative Council. The choice cannot be called a happy one. But it is not so very bad taking into consideration the fact that he is a temporary member.

The "East Africa Chronicle" has had to be closed down on account of the financial stress put upon it by the award of heavy damages (£2,000) and thus the only organ of Indian opinion is obliged to disappear from the political arena of the country. I understand that serious efforts are being made to bring out another journal in its place.

"FOLLOW CONGRESS LEAD."

ONLY WAY TO SECURE MAHATMA JI'S RELEASE.

INTERVIEW WITH MR. GANGADHARRAO DESHPANDE.

The following is an English translation of the interview which the representative of the "Navajivan" has had with Mr. Gangadharrao Deshpande, who is now in Bombay:—

Q.—How did you keep your health in jail?

A.—I kept good health so long as I was in the Bijapur Jail. When I was taken to Yeravda, I pointed out to the Jail authorities there what food I used to get at Bijapur (rice, milk and loaf bread). I told them with this food, there would be no trouble with regard to my health. "This is not an hotel" was the answer I got; and I gave up all idea of asking for anything. They gave me jail unleavened wheat bread and ordinary jail diet. As a consequence, my liver went wrong; and the doctor discovered that I was overtaken by anaemia. I lost 16 lbs. in weight. I was, therefore, put on hospital diet although I was never put in the hospital. With this hospital diet for the last three months, I could recover 8 lbs.

A GLIMPSE OF THE MAHATMAJEE.

Q.—Could you get an opportunity of seeing Mahatmajee in jail?

A.—It seems the Superintendent took a fancy one day to call all the political prisoners to ask them insulting questions as regards our conduct and what concessions we enjoyed in the jail. This brought us all together including Mahatmajee once. Of course, we did not like the Superintendent's conduct. We told him that he knew best everything about us; as everything was recorded in the registers. His questions were utterly unwarranted.

I could thus see the Mahatmajee for about three quarters or an hour on the 31st of April. Subsequently, I could on more than one occasion have a glimpse of Mahatmajee from a distance as I was being taken to the hospital for injection. When I was about to be released, I expressed a desire to the Superintendent of seeing Mahatmajee, but he refused. I assured him that I would simply greet my pranams and would not exchange a single word. But no, the jail rules could not allow that!

Q.—How was Mahatmajee in health then?

A.—I asked him how he did; he said he was suffering from constipation. At first he thought of taking castor oil but he decided to use the enema which was supplied to him. "I do not think his liver could have gone wrong, as the newspapers are said to have published.

Q.—Any news about Mr. Shankerlal Banker?

A.—I met him also on the same day. I learnt that he was reduced in weight. He looked rather pale; but he was quite cheerful.

Q.—What is your plan of work for the future?

A.—My plan of work—why, it is the same as before, only, I must prosecute it with greater vigour. What else can it be?

SUGGESTED ENTRY INTO COUNCILS.

Q.—Do you approve of the idea of non-co-operators going to the Councils?

A.—No. Neither on grounds of principle, nor on the ground of expediency can we enter the Councils. The Government has not yielded an inch nor has its repression abated in any way. How could we then modify our programme? That would be climbing down.

It is humiliating for us to enter the Councils, when the Government is so obdurate. Mahatmajee they have imprisoned. The Ali Brothers, Lalaji, Nehru and Das are all in jail, with more than 30,000 brave young men. How can we bend our knees at this juncture? In our programme, I believe boycott of Councils has proved to be a great success. Why should we spoil such success?

When Das, Nehru and Lalaji and all the other leaders are back in our midst, we may, if we like, well-review the situation. But the sort of criticism that is going on in the press to-day is, to my mind, detrimental to the best interests of the country. It must stop at once.

But if the two parties in Maharashtra do not come to a compromise, what shall be your advice to both of them?

A.—There is yet a year and a half for the new election. The Government, if it likes, can postpone elections for a year more. Instead, therefore, of raising the point of going to the Councils, we should unanimously concentrate all our energies on working out the constructive programme of the Congress. It is very likely the Government will come to terms before the new elections. There will, then be no ground for any difference of opinion. To my mind, the question of Councils is not so important to-day as the need of securing the release of Mahatmajee, in the manner he would like best.

Q.—What in your opinion would be the result of non-co-operators entering the Councils?

A.—I told you it would mean humiliation of the whole nation. Moreover, in my own province, at least, it will revive the old question of Brahmins and Non-Brahmins, which is happily set at rest to-day. The constructing work of nation-building will lose the services of our best men if they interest themselves in the Carren work of the Councils. Further, where the nation enters Civil Disobedience, it shall lose much of its moral effect if popular leaders sit in the Councils. How can we allow our own men on the branch we want to lop off?

HOW TO RELEASE MAHATMAJEE.

Q.—When do you think will Mahatmajee be released?

A.—That depends on our own efforts. I do not think the Government will release him as a matter of grace, nor do I wish that Mahatmajee should be so released. Only India dressed in Khadi can hasten his release. I deem it my most sacred duty to work for his release.

Q.—How did Khadi work fare in your province in your absence?

A.—I cannot say that my province has done all it ought to do. But what they have done, they have done with enthusiasm and faith. Considering that Mr. Majli, too, was sent to jail after me, I am satisfied with the work done by those who were left behind.

Q.—You did so much amongst students of Bombay last year, what is your message to them now?

A.—There cannot be fresh messages from day to day. My message is the same as before, I expect the students to work for Khadi and enlist themselves as national volunteers.

NO CAUSE FOR DESPAIR.

Q.—Have you got anything more to say to the public?

A.—After an experience of 2 years' work and after an enforced silence of six months, I am able to say that our movement has not failed in any way. I could not discover a tinge of dejection or despondency on the faces of those who have actually suffered—in this cause. I met so many of them both in jail and outside. None repents for having suffered; none is cowed down. Rather, I find their enthusiasm for work re-doubled. I am convinced, therefore, that our movement must go on in the same old direction, only with greater vigour. That way lies the country's good.

BHIWANI NEWS.

KHADDAR PROPAGANDA.

(From our Correspondent.)

BHIWANI, May 28.

There has been a great awakening throughout Hariana after the visit of Pandit Malviji.

The spirit of the masses is as high as ever in spite of the vindictive acts of oppression here and there. The subordinate staff are now keen on taking their revenge and complaints are coming from the villages of highhandedness and oppression. The Swadeshi movement is gaining ground and merchants are feeling the pinch. Mr. Desai is visiting places of interest in the Punjab in connection with the Charkha and Khaddar work.

Pandit Malviji's appeal to the pleaders has not fallen on deaf ears and they are thinking as to how they can actively work the constructive programme of the Congress. The Panditji's visit to the school of untouchables is a sign of the times. His contribution of one thousand rupees is gratefully accepted by the citizens and a fine school will be shortly built for them. There is a stir among the official members of the municipality and they feel that their old ways and habits will no more be tolerated by the elected members. The president is as stubborn as usual, but he too shall have to mend his ways now.

The weather is very warm and the usual dust storms visit us. There is also the scarcity of fodder and water. The canal is dry and the complaints are not listened to. In spite of the Punjab Government communique corruption is increasing every day and many an official connives at it. It is proposed to hold a conference of the Ambala Division shortly.

MYSORE ADMINISTRATION.

PROPOSED DRASTIC CHANGES.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, May 31.

The "Daily Express" publishes a message from its Mysore correspondent saying that the Dewan's coming address on the 8th June at the opening of the birthday session of the Representative Assembly will announce some drastic changes. The Revenue Commissioner's Office will be strengthened. His designation will be the Commissioner of Revenue which will include Land-tax, Excise and Income-tax, and he will have three assistants for each branch. The Excise Commissioner's office is likely to be abolished. All officers who have put in 25 years' service will be given an option of retirement. It is stated that two districts will be abolished.

RAJA OF PUDUKKOTTAH.

"The Hindu" writes:—The news that the Raja of Pudukkottah does not intend to return to India from London where he is residing at present is of intriguing interest. The reason for the Raja's decision which Reuter did not care in his message, is the continued non-recognition by the British Government of his marriage with Miss Molly Prince, an Australian lady, which took place in Sydney about 6 years ago, while the Raja was there in the course of his extensive travels throughout the world. The Raja has a son by his consort now, but the son is of course not recognised as the heir to the *gadi* of the State. The people of his State who number about half a million are said to be divided in their minds as to accepting the boy as their future ruler. But there are also large numbers amongst them with whom the Raja is so popular, on account of his kindliness, accessibility, and generosity that they would not grudge him anything that his heart might happen to be set upon, provided he would only consent to live amongst them. We notice a suggestion in the press that the question might be decided by a plebiscite of the people of the State; it appears to us to be an excellent democratic suggestion, which the Government might do worse than adopt, to solve what is no doubt to them an intricate and somewhat delicate question.

CARRY OUT MAHATMAJI'S PROGRAMME.

PUNDITA LAJJAVATI'S APPEAL TO AMRITSAR PUBLIC.

(From our Correspondent.)

AMRITSAR, May 30.

Addressing a meeting of five thousand people held in Jallianwala Bagh on Saturday Pandita Lajjawati of Jullundur said Amritsar occupied a special place in the history of the country, as the Sikh Gurus had by their sacrifices steered the bark of the Hindu nation clear of the eddies and whirl-pools that had made Amritsar sacred not only for the Sikhs but for the whole Hindu community. From another aspect in recent times Amritsar had by her immortal sacrifices in the cause of national liberty emblazoned its name in letters of gold. It had done to awaken the Nation from the torpor of political subjection what the numerous Congresses deputations and struggles for constitutional reforms had failed to effect. The chord which that desolate spot of Jallianwala struck awakened the various provinces. It kindle enthusiasm which made men like Motilal Nehru and Chittranjan Das throw up comfort and luxuries and name and take to the garb of Khaddar. During the last six months that Amritsar had been under enforced silence what sacrifices had the country not undergone, including the arrest and incarceration of Mahatma Gandhi and thousands of people had gone through the cauldron of repression, to come out more vigorous and chastened than before. The speaker had during this period toured round the province and talked with thousands of people old and young men, women and children and emphatically denied that there had been any disappointments over the suspension of the Bardoli programme or that the people had lost heart over it. Neither suspension of that programme nor the adoption of stern repression had driven out of the people's minds the thirst for liberty. Bardoli resolutions meant consolidation of the road to the destination, to enable them to proceed with safety. They did not mean defeat. Defeat would come only if they refused to face or under go troubles by insisting on the adoption of the constructive programme. Mahatma Gandhi required them to remove their short comings. He wanted them not to act in haste or with impetuosity, but with firm and unfaltering determination and whenever there was a conflict between one's own interest and the interest of the country one should be ready to sacrifice one's own interest and comfort at the altar of one's nation and country. The test which Mahatma Gandhi had placed before them was to join the Congress and collect one crore for the Tilak Swaraj Fund.

The speaker concluded with an eloquent appeal to the women of Amritsar. Pandit Malaviya had expressed high appreciation of the work of the women of the Punjab. But the speaker had to tell him with pain at heart that he would be sadly disillusioned if he went round the lanes of Amritsar itself, which had been the scene of so much suffering. In sorrowing accents she appealed to her sisters to wipe out that crying shame and reproach by discarding foreign raiment and clothing themselves and their children in Khaddar of their own make. With Mother India in mourning it did not behove them to wear festive garb. Women had tremendous influence with their husbands and other male relatives and should use it for the country's cause.

Shrimati Purandevi recited political songs which were joined in by thousands of men and women.

INJUSTICE IN THE BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I not only endorse all that your correspondent "One Ever Watchful" has stated about the Secretary's Department, Bombay Improvement Trust, but would also like to add that, in 1918 when the present Secretary was appointed, the percentage of Southern Indians was only 3 per cent. in a staff of 28 men; four years later this percentage works out at 33-1/3 per cent. in a staff of 50 men which does not include the men recently taken over from the Engineer's Department as an experimental measure.

Another point which must not be lost sight of is the fact that the Secretary since his coming has never appointed a single man belonging to the Parsi, Mohammadan, or Christian communities which is in itself very significant.

Further the rule in all Government and public offices is that as far as possible every community should be equally represented and no undue preference should be shown to any particular community.

Now, Sir, what strikes me as strange is that such things should be allowed to exist in a public body like the Trust.

Can the Trustees not wake up and put an end to the same before it becomes a public scandal?—Yours, etc.

FACTS.

Bombay, May 27.

FRONTIER COMMITTEE'S MOVEMENTS

(Associated Press.)

ABBOTTABAD, May 31.

The Frontier Committee is expected to finish the recording of evidence here by 3rd June. Thereafter it proceeds to Lahore where it stays for one day reaching Simla on the 5th June.

At its recent meeting, the Madras Port Trust approved of the plan and estimate for Rs. one lakh for the construction of a reservoir to hold 1,20,000 gallons for supplying fresh water to vessels or water barges. The sanction of Government is awaited.

An Allahabad message of June 1 says:—Mr. D. S. M. Suleman, Barrister-at-law who has been appointed to officiate as Puisne Judge, Allahabad High Court, vice Mr. Justice Rafique granted leave takes his seat on the bench to-day.

MAULANA HASRAT MOHANI'S CASE

REFERENCE TO HIGH COURT.

(Associated Press.)

AHMEDABAD, June 1.

Reference of Maulana Hasarat Mohani's case to the High Court is likely to come for hearing on the 12th instant.

EMPIRE EXHIBITION.

APPOINTMENT OF COMMISSIONER FOR INDIA.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, May 31.

The Secretary of State for India has sanctioned the appointment of a Commissioner for India in connection with the British Empire Exhibition which will be held in London in the summer of 1924, and the Government of India have selected for the post Diwan Bahdur T. Vijayaraghava Achariyar (of the Madras Civil Service and the late Diwan of Cochin).

The duties of the Commissioner will include giving of advice and assistance in the matter of selecting, despatching and rearranging their exhibits to Provinces, Indian States and others who propose to participate in the exhibition, and after a short period of deputation to England to familiarise himself with the arrangements there he will return to take up his duties in India.

The Government of India are awaiting replies to their enquiry from the Provinces and the Indian States regarding participation in the exhibition.

"DISGRACEFUL TO GO TO COUNCIL"

MR GANGADHARRAO DESHPANDE INTERVIEWED

(Associated Press.)

AHMEDABAD, June 1.

The "Navajivan" publishes an interview its respresentative has in Bombay with Mr. Gangadharrao Deshpande, who has been recently released from Yerowda Jail in which Mr. Gandhi and Banker are confined. Asked whether he ever saw Mr. Gandhi in the Jail, he said that he saw him once on the 21st April, when all political prisoners were called by the Superintendent in his office to enquire as to the conditions of their jail life. At that time they were all together for about three fourths of an hour and that Mr. Gandhi on his inquiry, spoke to him that he was suffering from constipation but there was no evidence of his suffering from liver complaints which he is subeequently said to be suffering from. Besides this, Mr. Deshpande saw Mr. Gandhi from a distance twice or thrice when the former was taken to the hospital for injection. On the eve of his release, Mr. Deshpande expressed his desire merely to have a *darshan* of Mr. Gandhi, but the Superintendent did not grant him permission.

Asked if he had any news about Mr. Banker, Mr. Deshpande said that he saw him also, on the 21st April along with Mr. Gandhi. He was pale in appearance and complained of loss in weight.

Finally Mr. Deshpande said that while the Government was obdurate and about 25,000 young men were in jail to talk of going to councils was extremely disgraceful to the country. Besides, entering the councils at present would revive the Brahmin non-Brahmin controversy in this province and divert the best of workers from the constructive work of the Congress.

GERMANO-POLISH AGREEMENT.

REICHSTAG'S MOURNFUL APPEARANCE ON ADOPTION.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, May 31.

Berlin.—The Reichstag presented a curiously mournful spectacle on the occasion of the adoption of the Germano-Polish agreement regarding Upper Silesia, yesterday. The German flags flew at half mast on the building and the Silesian colours were draped with black streamers and hung in the Chamber. The Chancellor and the majority of the Ministers were attired in deep mourning.

At the conclusion of the debate, the President of the Chamber bade a sorrowful farewell to the Germans who were living in the ceded portion, all deputies rising to their feet.

(Note.—The above Agreement was framed by the League of Nations at Geneva).

GERMAN REPARATIONS.

ALLIES AGREE TO POSTPONED PAYMENTS

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, June 1.

Paris.—The Reparations Commission has despatched a Note to Germany agreeing to temporary postponement of reparations payment due during 1922 and recognising that Germany has made and is making serious effort to fulfil demands. The right is reserved to annual the moratorium if the Commission is not satisfied with the progress accomplished in clearing up of outstanding questions in connection with reparations or if Germany being unable to obtain an external loan does not fulfil the measures regarding limitation of the floating debt and in connection with balancing of the budget.

BURMA REFORMS.

MADRAS PRESS COMMENTS.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, May 31.

Commenting on the Burma reforms "Madras Mail" says the Burma reforms rules are in many ways an advance on Indian Reforms rules. For one thing women are granted franchise immediately their votes being left to the mercy of the Council containing possibly, as in Bengal, a majority of reactionary males.

In the absence of more illuminating details the "Hindu" is content with pointing out that Burmese opinion, which it is that vitally matters, appears to be wholly condemnatory of the Reforms proposal as a whole.

DRAFT ELECTORAL RULES

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, June 1.

The Draft Burma Electoral Rules, as approved by the Joint Committee on Indian Affairs, have as far as possible been framed on the lines of those in Indian Provinces. The rules provide for the Legislative Council of the Governor of Burma of 103 members consisting of members of the Executive Council ex-officio, seventy-nine elected members, and such number of members nominated by the Governor as with the addition of members of the Executive Council shall amount to twenty-four. Of the members so nominated, not more than fourteen may be officials and two shall be persons nominated to represent respectively Indian commerce and labouring classes.

ELECTOR OF URBON CONSTITUENCIES

The qualification of an elector of an Urban Constituency, as approved by the Joint Committee, is that he should have (1) a place of residence in constituency or within two miles of boundary thereof and who (a) possesses immoveable property in the constituency of the value of not less than Rs. 200, or (b) has paid during and in respect of previous financial years Municipal taxes or Cantonment taxes which together with any capitation tax or land rate in lieu of capitation tax taid by him in respect of previous agricultural year amount to no less than Rs. 4 or, (c) is occupier of a house or building in the constituency of which the rental value is not less than Rs. 60 per annum, whether rent is paid by the person himself or whether he is living rent-free in a house belonging to his employer or hired by his employer on his behalf or (2) has a place of residence in the constituency and possesses any of the qualifications prescribed for an elector of a rural constituency. These qualifications for rural constituencies are that an elector has a place of residence in the constituency and (a) has been entered in capitation tax assessment roll as liable to pay capitation tax of not less than Rs. 5 or in the *thathameda* tax assessment roll of the previous agricultural years and has not been exempted from payment of capitation tax or *thathameda* tax as the case may be on ground of poverty or of being an immigrant from a country outside Burma or (b) has paid during and in respect of previous agricultural year land revenue of not less than Rs. 5 or (d) was in the previous financial year assessed to incometax or (e) in case of a person possessing a place of residence within the Municipalities of Toungoo, Kyaukpyu or Thayetmyo possess qualification prescribed for Urban constituency or (f) is a retired pensioned or discharged officer non-commissioned officer or soldier of His Majesty's regular forces.

NEXT CONGRESS PRESIDENT

BI. AMMAN?

(Associated Press.)

The following appeal has been issued by Messrs. Gangadharrao Deshpande, C. Rajagopalachariar and Jamnalal Bajaj:—

All the Provincial Congress Committees have been requested to send up their recommendations for the presidentship of the next Congress at Gaya. We suggest to the Committees in all the Provinces the name of the adoption of the Germano-Polish agreement regarding Upper Silesia, yesterday. The German flags flew at half mast on the building and the Silesian colours were draped with black streamers and hung in the Chamber. The Chancellor and the majority of the Ministers were attired in deep mourning.

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MRS. GANDHI'S TOUR

(Associated Press.)

AHMEDABAD, June 1.

Mrs. Gandhi is touring in the District of Surat for prosecuting the constructive programme of the Congress.

BENARES CANTONMENT OFFICE

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, June 1.

It is understood some serious irregularities and alleged embezzlement have been detected by Captain Hennessy, Cantonment Magistrate, Allahabad, in the Cantonment office, Benares during his recent visit to the Benares Cantonment, with the result that some arrests of Cantonment employes have taken place. The matter is under enquiry.

EDUCATE THE ELECTORATE.

SEEK ELECTION BUT DONOT ENTER COUNCILS

SWAMI SATYA DEVA'S MANIFESTO

Swami Satya Deva sends the following for publication:—

I beg to submit my views to my colleagues of the All-India Congress Committee that meets at Lucknow on the 7th instant.

We are all out to gain Swaraj. We have co-operators, who are in love with the Reformed Councils; non-co-operators, who shun Councils; and the Nationalists of Maharashtra, that now insist on obstructive co-operation in Council.

Our present task is threefold. We have to reconcile all and harmonise all parties and present an united front. We have to educate the masses regarding elections, administration, etc., for that is essential for real Swaraj. And we have to establish our claim as the chosen representatives of the people and then to enforce the people's will on the Government. To attain this end, the Electorate must be educated, non-co-operators should capture all seats and get into Councils. But when the oath of allegiance is to be taken, members in a body should decline to do it, unless the Punjab and Khilafat wrongs are righted and Swaraj is established. The Government cannot go on without the Councils indefinitely; and if fresh elections are ordered, people will return their own representatives to the Councils. This appears to be the best policy of bringing a heartless and visionless bureaucracy to its sanity. This will also disarm all the criticisms of friends in England and in America, that non-co-operators have been evading a fight. And this will compel Government to come to an early settlement. In any case, the regular education of the masses will prepare them for establishing by peaceful means a separate Government of its own side by side with the present bureaucratic administration. While the khadi and untouchability programme is pushed on, the education of the Electorate is essential. This programme will, no doubt, prepare the country for a rapid realization of Swaraj, and I desire that All-India Congress Committee to consider it at Lucknow. Let there be no misunderstanding. For I stand for non-co-operation from start to finish, and that I make it a condition precedent that no oath of allegiance is to be taken by members unless our claims are satisfied. And unless that is done, there will not be any Sessions of the Council—or if there is any, it will be of nominated Members only. This will enable and incite us to start our own internal Government very soon. I do not propose to press this matter on for the present Session of the All-India Congress Committee, but I do wish members to think over it seriously; and I do desire that it may be taken up at the next meeting, when our esteemed colleagues Pundit Motilal Nehru and Mr. C. R. Das are with us.

RUM RATIONS

REPLY TO "A, P, & O, PASSENGER"

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have read with interest the article in your columns of the 31st May 1922 regarding the behaviour of the Lascars in the "Egypt" disaster. Though I am at one with your correspondent in his remarks on the bravery shown by the Lascars during the Great War, would it not be more politic for him to await the result of the Official Enquiry before rushing into print? "P. and O. Passenger" may know the Lascars, but his knowledge of the "Rum Rations" issued to the British Troops during the War would appear to be exceedingly vague. The idea of a soldier going forward to a bayonet charge after consuming half a pint of rum certainly provides exercise for my imagination, but for the benefit of those of your readers, who have not been over the top, and also for the benefit of your correspondent—whose ignorance of the subject is very evident, I should like to expose the fallacy of such a statement. "Rum Rations" were issued to the British Troops only during the winter months and in all my experience I cannot remember a single instance of the rations issued to my platoon exceeding say, two pints. This had to be divided between, on an average, 30 men, and was not given for the purpose of fortifying their courage, but only as a slight stimulant after a weary night's watch in trenches usually knee-deep in mud. I cannot remember an occasion when rum was issued prior to an attack and I have been in several. Your correspondent refers to those who have cast aspersions on the bravery of the Lascars as "benighted calumniators" and I trust he may be right, but after reading the letter I should class him in the same category, and those of your readers who know the facts regarding the "Rum Ration" will bear me out.

At the same time, may I inform "P. and O. Passenger" that a stag hound and a sheep dog are both noble animals and to use such a comparison only goes to show that his ignorance is not confined to the subject to which I refer.—Yours, etc.

"A GORDON HIGHLANDER."

Bombay, June 1.

FRONTIER COMMITTEE

(Associated Press.)

ABBOTTABAD, May 31.

Before the Frontier Committee to-day, while witnesses from rural tracts opposed amalgamation, those from the Urban area favoured it. Late in the evening Sir John Maffey, Chief Commissioner, was again examined in camera. The Committee stays here till Saturday and proceeds to Simla *via* Lahore, where it examines the Registrar of the Punjab High Court on Sunday.

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A Mother says: "At three months my Baby was wasting. I tried Glaxo, and he gradually recovered and gained weight. Since then he has never looked back."

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ROBINSON'S "Patent" BARLEY

according to the following Recipe by Mr. H. HAMMOND, M.C.A. (formerly Chef de Cuisine, Gaiety Restaurant Club.)—Put the outside peel of two lemons or limes into two quarts of water, add eight lumps of sugar and boil for ten minutes. To this add two dessert-spoonfuls of ROBINSON'S "Patent" BARLEY, previously mixed to a smooth paste with a little cold water. Continue to boil for five minutes, and allow to cool. When cold, strain off through fine muslin and add ice and lemon juice to taste.

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THE INDIAN PEOPLE'S NATIONAL BANK.

A SCHEME.

A bank to be called the Indian People's National Bank shall be constituted under the auspices of the Indian National Congress with the objects *inter alia* to promote the National Industries in India mainly on non-capitalistic basis and to foster thereby the internal and Inter-provincial Commerce in India.

With the adoption of a constructive programme of Congress activities, with the energetic propaganda of similar native industries in the forefront of that programme, it is essential to have a people's Bank of our own, which shall be honestly intent upon the development of Swadeshi enterprise. The Bank may incidentally, and in the course of its normal business provide banking facilities for national bodies, political or otherwise. In return the connection with those bodies would serve to guarantee the national and swadeshi *bona fides* of the Bank. But, though formed under the aegis of the Congress the Bank must not be regarded as merely a department of that body. In all essentials and particulars it must be regarded as a distinct entity specialising in finance. Particularly is it important to keep this institution of immense national possibilities harmless from the possible consequences of any probable conflict between the established law of the land and the strategical exigencies of our national political agitation. The objects of the Bank therefore should be framed so as to keep this guiding principle perennially in view. As an earnest of its national character the Bank may, for example, receive the Congress funds as deposits and deal with them just as an ordinary bank deals with the deposits of its clients. The Governing principle for this institution that its organisers should keep in view is that being an essential integral part of the national Constructive Programme, its life and activity must be so ordered as to leave as little room as possible for any formal, legal excuse for its suppression.

CAPITAL AND CONSTITUTION.

The capital of the bank shall be twenty-four crores, consisting of twenty-four crore shares of one rupee each, payable in the following manner, viz:—

One anna on application, one anna on allotment, and the remaining fourteen annas in calls of not more than one anna at a time, to be made at an interval of not less than six months.

The capital may be subscribed by corporations like the National Congress and its Provincial Committees as well as other public bodies and individuals. Provided that no amount of shareholding shall confer more than five votes on each holder in any case where votes are required for electing the directorate and management.

The capital of the Bank must be large enough to enable it efficiently to discharge the great function imposed upon it. But that capitalistic greed may obtain no foothold in this our national institution it is imperative to try and obtain the necessary capital on strictly co-operative lines. It is with that end in view that a rigid restriction is imposed on individual vote strength. The scheme of dividing profits outlined elsewhere also follows the same ideal and makes this point more clear.

The bank shall at the commencement have a thousand branches and shall always endeavour so to multiply the branches as eventually to bring the facilities it offers within the ability of every villager in India.

The branches shall be organised as follows:—

- Primary branches dealing with villages with a population of less than one thousand souls.
- Chief branches dealing with a number of the primary branches within the district, and established at the political headquarters of the district.
- Provincial Central Branches dealing with and through the Chief Branches and Primary Branches as well as private individuals whether shareholders or not.
- The Supreme National Head Office dealing with all the branches and individuals and centralising the entire business of the bank and conducting it on a national basis.

For an efficient banking service in India it is of the utmost importance to have a widespread system of branches. Otherwise the institution will never be as extensively patronised as it is necessary it should be. The branches are not distinct and independent autonomous entities, but p and parcel of the central national institution. But, as provided for elsewhere facility should be afforded for local discretion being exercised in deciding local questions. The operation of the branches must also be necessarily left to local discretion in matters of detail; but no branch, not even the head office must be free to undertake business or strike out on lines inconsistent with the main objects of the institution as defined in this scheme.

MANAGEMENT AND DIRECTION.

The Bank shall be directed by a committee of twelve to twenty-four Directors elected in the Annual General Meeting of the shareholders of the bank either all together or in such proportions as may be under the articles required to retire in rotation. The number of the directors shall bear some relation to the number of the provinces, and while for the efficiency of the general working of the bank the Directors cannot be confined to

In selecting the Management and Direcorate of the Bank care must be taken to avoid two likely complications. The choice must be determined by the democratic principle of election subject to the technical qualification of the candidates so as not to jeopardise the practical success of the institution. The provincial element would be advisable to avoid possible interprovincial jealously, but here also the demand of efficiency must not be ignored.

Provinces *pro rata* attempt should be made as nearly as possible to secure due representation of provinces on the supreme Board of Directors.

The Provincial Branches, however, must be managed under the direction of a local advisory committee chosen from among the stockholders in that province and numbering not more than ten in any case and not less than six.

The same principle of an advisory council may be carried out in the case of the chief branches but may be dispensed with in the case of the Primary Branch.

The local provincial and the Chief District Branches must be directed on the same principle of an advisory Council, but the principle will be found too onerous and cumbersome if extended to primary branches or small agencies. The number of the directorate may be reduced as the sphere of the directorate may be reduced as the sphere of the branch concerned becomes restricted.

For the regular conduct of the business of the bank a general manager may be appointed subject to approveal in general meeting of the stockholders by the directorate. Once appointed the G. M. shall be independent of any control from the directorate in all questions of routine management and so long as his operations are in accordance with the general object of the scheme and the regulations made by the directorate or the general assembly of the stockholders from time to time for the conduct of the bank. The Directors shall have the right to prescribe rules for the general conduct of the bank as well as to regulate the discretion of the general manager.

The General Manager being the person responsible for the detailed operation of the Bank, it is advisable to afford him a latitude of independence and discretion not inconsistent with the general object of this scheme. The Directorate, however, must be granted the right to regulate the conduct of the Bank and to that to frame general rules affecting even the discretion of the manager. The rules may be required to be approved by the General Meeting of the stockholders to safeguard against a possible abuse of power by the directors.

But the Rules must be approved in the Annual General Meeting or any such meeting of the stockholders.

For every Central Provincial Branch there must be a similar Provincial Manager with corresponding relations with the Local Advisory Council for the actual management of the bank in the provinces. Similarly a local agent or manager must be appointed in each primary branch.

The Managers appointed by the Directorates under the approval of the general body shall not be removable except by a vote of three-fourths majority of the general body of stockholders of the bank.

A certain measure of security of tenure granted to the manager is essential for the regular working of the institution; but the three-fourths majority laid down in the scheme here outlined may, if considered, excessive and impracticable, be reduced to a simple majority of all the stockholders. The Manager must be accorded rights of explanation and improvement vis-a-vis the stockholders.

BUSINESS AND OPERATION.

The bank shall be free to do all the usual business of a bank such as buying and selling securities advancing loan assisting businessmen and industries subject to the general objects of the institution and all other rules made in that behalf by the directorate of the bank.

The definition of the actual business of this institution is the most arduous task. In general it would be desirable to give a wide general definition, restricting the business only by the main objects of the institution. The further restriction and regulation if considered necessary may be provided by rules made by the Directorate. But those rules must contrive to make the Bank a real boon to the country's industry, not omitting agriculture, the most important of the lot. The mobilisation of agriculture credit in India would be the greatest boon this institution can offer to the country; but, as further precision must necessarily bring us up against the established law of the country in matters of tenure, revenue payment, transmission by sale gift or testament this scheme has been kept intentionally silent on this topic. It had best be left to the Directorates to frame detailed rules in the matter.

The Bank shall be bound to keep all the customary books and papers of account and shall periodically submit a statement of its working.

The accounts of the bank shall be audited and certified by three independent auditors in the case of the head office and two such auditors in the case of each provincial central branch. The same auditors may audit the accounts of the primary branches in the province.

The audited accounts shall be published in sufficient time for general information to the stockholders as well as to the general public any may be discussed in the annual general meeting of the bank.

The Indian National Congress may appoint a staff of inspectors empowered to inspect the accounts and papers of any branch or head office of the bank at any time without notice on a working day and no directorate shall be entitled to make rules for the conduct of the bank business which would result in defeating this provision.

The provisions for audit and inspection here laid down are mere reproduction of the ordinary law on the subject, with the exception that the inspectors are to be appointed by the National Congress in the National interest, and must be empowered to report to that body in national interest. The Congress must, by parity of reasoning, be empowered to take suitable action on these reports of its inspectors, and the Directorate and management required to give effect to the suggestions of the Congress in the matter. The scheme is, however, silent on this point.

THE PROFITS.

The profits of the bank shall be divided as follows:—

A provision for reserve not exceeding ten per cent. of the profits shall be the first charge on the profits earned and declared after proper and adequate provision is made for depreciation of all wasting assets.

Interest not exceeding one anna per share may next be paid and allowed if the profit remaining permits of the payment.

From the remainder a dividend should be paid to the customers of the bank in proportion to the volume of business done on their account or on their behalf provided always that before the distribution of any part of the profits in such a way a contribution not exceeding twenty-five per cent. of the net profits may be made to national funds or any other object approved of by the Congress or the Directorate.

The scheme of profit division is in accordance with the accepted idea of co-operative enterprise. The provision of a contribution to the National Funds is not strictly in accord with the essence of the Co-operative principle; but the suggestion may be allowed, if for no other reason, merely to emphasise the non-Indian idea of this institution. The dividend on purchase is too well known a device of consumers' co-operation, and too successful in achieving the root idea of abolishing the middleman, not to be admitted into this scheme as a fundamental condition of its operation. Its actual operation would, of course, require more elaborate ruling or regulation which may be prescribed by the Congress or preferably by the Supreme Directorate.

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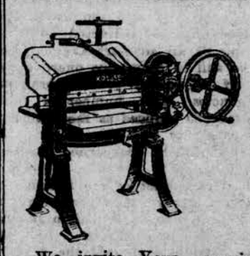

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